

ARMY



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWENTY-SIX.

Volley-Firing.....	405	Payment of Troops.....	410
The Army.....	407	The Bounty for Colored Discharged Soldiers.....	410
The Battle of Belmont.....	407	The Schedule of Army Pay.....	410
A Federal and Confederate Camp.....	407	The Salary Bill as it affects Cavalry Officers.....	410
District of the Chattahoochee.....	407	Our Indian Troubles.....	410
Congress.....	408	Various Naval Matters.....	411
Orders of Special Orders since February 5, 1867.....	408	Army and Navy Personnel.....	411
The Burning of Chambersburg.....	409	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	412
Soldiers in California.....	409	Army Pay.....	412
General Sheridan and the New Orleans Massacre.....	409	The New Military Bill.....	413
Journal Massacre.....	409	Editorial Paragraphs.....	413
Obituary.....	409	The Bon Homme Richard and Scorpions.....	414
Comparative Mortality among Prisoners of War.....	409	Army Life on the Border.....	414
Report of the Switzer Class of Gunboats.....	409	Navy Gazette.....	415
Regulation of Pay.....	410	Army Gazette.....	415
		Militia Department.....	416

VOLLEY-FIRING.

THE general tendency of tactics in our age is in favor of skirmishing formations, as that of the last century favored the compact massing of battalions. To make a soldier a good *tirailleur*, or self-dependent rifleman, is now the word of ambition, just as in FREDERIC's day they aimed to make him a machine. The present system has always been fostered in our own country, because of the topography and physique; it was conspicuously so during the Revolution, when both the British and our European allies were always talking of the American mode of "wood-fighting;" and the grand "bushwhacking" battles of the Rebellion we all very well know. But even in Europe, of late, where there is less roughness of *terrain* to prevent precision of manoeuvre in close formations, the modern disposition is toward open order and celerity and freedom of movement. The general introduction of breech-loaders has lent a marvellous impetus in this direction, and may yet revolutionize the handling of infantry.

In our country, the chief danger will lie in giving free rein to the new tendency of which we speak, since it is already over-stimulated geographically by the impracticable nature of most of our campaigning grounds, and historically by the experience and tradition of all our wars. But, above all, national character disposes the American soldier to act individually, independently, and, as the phrase goes, "on his own hook." When, in addition, we put into his hand so perfect and exhaustless a weapon both for offence and defence as the breech-loader, it will be seen that the desire for independent prowess need not be encouraged. Our main effort should rather be to ensure, through strict discipline, the fruits of combination—those happy collective effects of acting in concert, shoulder to shoulder, and at the note of command. We do not say other things are not more important; but in America they will take care of themselves.

From the success of the Prussians with their breech-loaders it has wrongly been inferred that the time-honored compactness of column and the shock of volley-firing have been abandoned by them in favor of skirmishing operations. But, on the contrary, a good authority tells us that "volley-firing is much cultivated by the Prussians," while, in contrast to them, "the Austrians employ independent file-fire more frequently than volleys." Even this does not state the whole case, because the Prussian battalions are formed three deep, and the Austrians two deep. A full Prussian company, including officers and men, is 250 strong; an Austrian, 169. It should be observed, however, that, with the former, one of the ranks usually reserves its fire when in close order.

In the data given by VON PLONNIES upon the work of the needle-gun, as formerly quoted in the JOURNAL, it would at first seem that the skirmish-fire in open order was more effective than the fire in close order.

But it should rather, perhaps, be pronounced more accurate than more effective. Forty picked non-commissioned officers, deployed in skirmish line, fired at a target 10 rounds each, at 500 paces, in 3½ minutes, in all 400 rounds, with 381 hits—95¼ per cent.; 10 rounds each, at 400 paces, in 2 minutes, in all 400 rounds, with 352 hits—88 per cent.; in close order 4 volleys, of 20 rounds each, in 55 seconds, in all 80 rounds, at 400 paces, with 55 hits—68 per cent. Here, the skirmish-fire was obviously by far the more accurate. But the men were carefully and deliberately aiming their pieces, while, in the volley-fire, they conformed to the rapidity of command. Moreover, being picked soldiers, their coolness and skill were proportionally greater in the skirmish-fire than those of the average men in the ranks, especially as they were under no return fire from an enemy. But the main point to observe is the moral effect of the concentrated fire in close order, even under the less degree of accuracy.

The importance of good volley-firing can hardly be overrated. It is the firing at the command of the captain that tells. Desultory bullets of sharpshooters may inflict a greater number of wounds, and put more of the enemy, in a given time, physically *hors de combat*. For all that, the total effect of good volley-firing may outweigh that of the skirmish-fire. It will be answered that, since the object of firing is to kill or wound the enemy, whatever best accomplishes this, will be the best system. In fact, however, the object of battle is often to put the enemy to flight; and, indeed, the uselessness of mere slaughter is proved by many indecisive battles in our late war. A parallel case is in the resort to the bayonet, which may demoralize and rout the enemy without killing a man; and do more service thereby than if the charging force had been deployed as skirmishers, and expended a hundred rounds per man. Hence it is no paradox to speak of the superiority of volley-firing, though its immediate destructiveness be less. It is a trite maxim of NAPOLEON's that in war the moral is to the physical as three to one. Many will remember from their own experience the effect produced by reinforcements sent up to a line dislocated and spread out by a hard contest, when, in place of scattering fire, a tremendous volley announces their arrival to the enemy.

It is not, of course, ordinarily possible to secure more than one or two volleys before the contest lapses into the "fire by file," and "load and fire at will;" but the manual of firing by rank and company should be none the less strictly practised from the infrequency of its use. We have seen what weight the Prussians give to it. It is not a question between sharpshooters and bad marksmen, but a question of good marksmen concentrating their fire on a point selected by the commanding officer, and at the moment of his choice. A volley close, low, and at the instant of command, delivered by well-trained riflemen, will generally be destructive.

Sometimes it is urged that troops firing in close order, especially those in the rear rank, aim too high. Indeed, to counteract this fault is a part of the object of the practice so common in some services of causing the front rank to kneel. However, the same men, separated and firing at will, would doubtless aim less deliberately and quite as high. It is an obvious merit of the close order that special directions, like that of aiming low, can be enforced with effect, at the moment of command. We have sometimes half wished that the formula in the manual were changed so as to run:

"Ready—Aim low—Fire." The fault, however, in the bad firing of troops, is often that of officers, and, on the other hand, faithful previous training will show itself in battle. A thousand instances on this point could be cited. For example, at Hanover Court-house, in McCLELLAN's campaign, the Confederates were posted behind a cedar-brush fence—that is, a fence of upright logs, three or four feet high, interwoven with cedar-brush. At the close of the fight, it came under our observation that the fence was thoroughly perforated and riddled with bullets, while the woods in the rear, which after a battle are commonly scarred and mangled, had been hardly touched. For this management of the infantry fire, Colonel RICE, who, as Brigadier-General, afterward fell in the Wilderness, was partly answerable. We well remember one officer, who, annoyed at the common fault of over-shooting, declared that he thought every general order, on every subject, should commence with the words, "The importance of firing low is again urged!"

When all the troops shall have been furnished with breech-loaders, the discussion of the methods of using them will probably be as lively as it has already become in Europe. The waste of ammunition possible with the new arm, especially in skirmish formation, will obviously be very great. In a very few minutes, an excited recruit, popping away from behind a tree, could disburse all his ammunition. Never was there so dense firing as in the late European war; never was there such a hail of bullets as from the needle-guns; never, also, was there such waste of lead. We hear of thrifty citizens digging hundreds of tons of lead from single places which came under the Prussian fire; and one statistician tells us of a case in which a million of bullets were flung, and some scores of men wounded by them.

The Fortification Bill is killed, apparently, in the House. After each item of the bill had been discussed, and an appropriation of \$150,000 for two extra forts at Portland voted down, the enacting clause was stricken out by a large majority, and so ended the whole scheme for this season. The result is very significant; still more so the mode of arriving thereat. It should seem, that, on a comparison between the items, there was little disposition to deny their relative necessity. But a distrust of the whole present system of fortifications seems to have possessed the members. The teachings of the late war seem to have had their effect; and the fact that enormous earthworks, thrown up by six days' labor, will outlast masonry on which years and millions have been lavished, have inclined our legislators to vote money only on some definite scientific system of expenditure. In such harbors as New York and Boston may be seen walls of stone and mortar perched on islands or peninsulas within musket-shot of the cities they are designed to protect. An impregnable ship-of-war, armed with modern ordnance, would not deign to notice such defences, but, establishing herself some miles distant, would toss her shells over them into the city—secure herself, meanwhile, in the minute target she presented to the fort, and in her ability to change her place, under steam, and so spoil the range.

If the artilleryists and constructors desire Congress to pass a fortification bill, the best thing they can do, instead of going on the old idea of merely calling for money, is to lay out a scientific plan for disposing of it so as to make our harbor defences impregnable.

THE ARMY.

SECOND Lieutenant GORDON WINSLOW, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial convened at Mobile, Alabama, charged with "drunkenness on duty." The specifications to this charge state that Lieutenant WINSLOW was found drunk at the retreat roll call of the command to which he belonged, he being at the time in command of his company at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, on or about the 17th day of September, 1866. The court found the accused guilty of the specification and not guilty of the charge, but guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced him to be dismissed. Major-General THOMAS, Commanding the Department of Tennessee, in reviewing the case remarks:

The Major-General Commanding the Department regrets exceedingly, on account of the interests of the service, that he is compelled to disapprove of the finding and sentence in a case where the charge is so grave, and the evidence so ample for a conviction on the charge.

"A military charge consists of two parts, the charge and the specification. The first defines and designates the offence; the latter sets forth a state of circumstances supposed to make out such offence."

The charge in this case is "drunkenness on duty," a violation of the 45th Article of War. The specification undoubtedly sets forth the offence denounced by that Article. To have found the accused guilty of the specification without any exception or qualification of its allegations, necessarily implied that he was guilty of the charge preferred. If the Court was of the opinion that the accused was "not on duty" at the time of the commission of the offence, it should have so indicated its opinion in the finding on the specification, by such exceptions and qualifications as may have been warranted by the evidence, and if such a statement of facts constituted an offence under the 99th Article, the finding may have been supported. The evidence in this case clearly establishes the specific charge of drunkenness on duty, and the Court by its finding on the specification should have pronounced no other finding on the charge than that of guilty.

The Court cannot plead ignorance in this respect, as the record was regularly returned to it and the irregularity of the finding distinctly pointed out. Upon the reconsideration the Court instead of amending its finding upon the charge as invited, chose to adhere to its former finding, and attempted to correct the irregularity by changing the sentence from "suspension for one year," to that of dismissal from the service.

This statement would plainly indicate the Court erred, not from misconception of the law, or of the facts, and renders possible no other course than a disapproval by the reviewing authority, and will accomplish, it is to be hoped, contrary to the desire of its members, the undesired escape of the accused from any punishment for this, his second offence of drunkenness on duty, of which he has been clearly convicted.

Lieutenant GORDON WINSLOW Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, will be released from arrest and will resume his proper duties.

The Adjutant-General has sent a copy of the following circular to each Division and Department Commander:

General:—The disbandment of our large Volunteer force and the return of the war establishment to a peace footing renders necessary a modification of the present system regulating the distribution of the General Orders of the War Department.

To enable you to understand the mode of distribution to be adopted in this office on the 1st of January instant, and help you to cause a judicious distribution to be made of the copies forwarded you, the following explanations are offered:

The Staff Departments in Washington have been, and will be, furnished with a sufficient number of copies of each order to enable them to supply the officers comprising the several staff corps—Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, Chief of Ordnance, and Chief of Engineers.

Four copies will be sent direct to the commander of each military post throughout the country.

Four copies will be furnished the commanding officer of each regiment—one for himself personally, one for the *regimental file* (to be considered *regimental property*), and one each for the regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster. One copy will be sent from this office to each regimental field officer and company commander.

Fifty copies (as is now done) will be sent to the Commanders of the Military Divisions of the Missouri and Pacific, and one hundred and fifty copies to each of the several Department Commanders.

These copies are intended for distribution to district commanders, separate commands not at military posts, and to serve as a reserve supply in order that orders unavoidably lost or destroyed may be duplicated.

Applications from commanders of posts, regiments, or companies, etc., for copies of missing orders, should first be made to Department Headquarters. If they cannot be filled there, they will of course be referred to this office.

Company commanders should be instructed that the orders furnished them are for their instruction and guidance as such, and therefore not individual property, and that they will be required on relinquishing command for any cause to turn over to their successors the company file of orders the same as other company property.

In like manner each established office or headquarters should preserve a file of the War Department orders; which file will be turned over by the officer in charge (when ever relieved) to his successor in the same manner as other public property.

GENERAL HANCOCK, Commanding Department of the Missouri, has issued an order relating to the military bands in his Department, of which the following is an abstract:

In pursuance of General Orders No. 87, of 1866, from

the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, and letter of January 3, 1867, two military bands will be organized in this Department, under the direction of the Major-General Commanding.

All musicians who were enlisted under the law now abrogated, authorizing regimental bands with increased pay (see Act approved July 25, 1861, and General Orders No. 83, Series of 1861, War Department Adjutant-General's Office), who are not now serving at Fort Leavenworth or Jefferson Barracks, will be sent on the earliest practicable occasion to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, reporting on their arrival there to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, with their descriptive rolls, etc., which will express their complete histories, rates of pay, names of the instruments which they have been playing, etc.

These musicians will be assigned to the bands authorized in this Department—one to be organized at Fort Leavenworth, and one at Jefferson Barracks.

So much of the band of the Third U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, as may come within the provisions of this order, will be immediately transferred to, and will form the nucleus of the band to be organized at that post.

The men remaining of regimental bands, who were enlisted not for the band, but have been transferred from companies, and who are not directed herein to be assigned to the new bands, will be again assigned to companies.

Regiments being still authorized to create bands by detailed men from the regiments, and to support them by means of the regimental fund, the instruments, music, etc., at present in possession of regimental bands which have been purchased by means of the regimental fund, may be retained by the regiments, or sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these Headquarters.

Until further orders are given, the uniform of the band now being organized at Fort Leavenworth, will remain the same as that worn by the Third U. S. Infantry band. The band at Jefferson Barracks will be equipped the same as Field music of infantry.

The means of procuring instruments and music, and the permanent uniform of these bands, are matters to be determined hereafter.

BREVET Major-General A. H. TERRY, Commanding Department of Dakota, on the 29th ult. issued the following order:

In obedience to instructions from the War Department, and from the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, General Orders No. 10, from the Headquarters, Department of the Platte, July 31, 1866, so far as it relates to the posts now included in this Department, is hereby revoked.

Hereafter Indian traders located at military posts within this Department, will be permitted to sell ammunition to Indians under the orders and supervision of the post commanders respectively.

Post commanders will be held responsible that only such quantities of powder and lead are sold as may be necessary to enable the Indians to obtain their subsistence; they will not permit them to be sold in such quantities as will enable either bands or individuals to accumulate any stock beyond what they require for immediate use. In order to effect this result, the following rules will be observed: The stock of ammunition belonging to a trader or to traders at a post, will be kept in the post magazine, and the trader or traders will have access to it only on the order of the commanding officer. The commanding officer will issue weekly to each trader such quantity of ammunition as in his judgment may be safely sold during the week, having reference to the number of Indians trading at the post, and he will also fix the maximum amount which may be sold to any one person in any one month. Every trader will be required to keep a register of his sales of ammunition, specifying the names of the persons to whom they are made, and the amount sold to each of them. This register will always be open to the inspection of the post officer of the day, and shall be inspected at least as often as once a week by the post commander. Should there be any evidence of an unfriendly disposition among the Indians in the vicinity of a post, or should any outrage be committed by them, all sales of ammunition will be at once prohibited, and a prohibition to purchase will be used as a punishment for any misconduct on the part either of individuals or bands. Should any trader in any manner evade, disobey, and fail to comply with the provisions of this order, or any rules and regulations in addition thereto, which may be established by the commander of the post at which he is located, the post commander will forthwith close up the store of such offending trader, and report the case to these Headquarters.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Fort Laramie, D. T., January 25, 1867: "General COOKE has relieved Colonel CARRINGTON of the command of the Mountain District, which includes the posts of Fort Reno, Fort Phil. Kearny and Fort C. F. Smith. We have heard nothing from Fort C. F. Smith since the massacre, and we fear it has 'gone up.' Yesterday General AUGER arrived at Omaha, and assumed command of the Department of the Platte, relieving General P. St. GEORGE COOKE. There are now here five companies of the Second Cavalry and Company D (third battalion), Eighteenth Infantry—now Thirty-sixth Infantry. We are receiving sufficient recruits to fill up the Second Cavalry, and expect to have the whole regiment at least 1,100 strong when we go out on the 'war path.' General COOKE's idea was to start about the 28th of February, but I think that too soon, and perhaps General AUGER will change the time. There is no doubt the Indians have formed a powerful coalition against us, and they are determined to do us all the mischief they can. The principal tribes are the various bands of the Sioux—the Ogalahs, Minneconjous, Brules, Gros Ventres, Sans Aros, Ankapahs; then there are some Cheyennes, Snakes, Nezperces, Crows, Arapahoes, etc. I

think they can bring ten thousand fighting men into the field, and we may have warm work this Summer. The Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth Infantry and Second Cavalry are now in this Department. Battery C, Third Artillery, is expected here soon. The Winter is terribly severe, more so than for several years—cold, and a great deal of snow; thermometer ranges, at *reveille*, from 8 degrees to 25 degrees below zero."

BREVET Major-General GRIFFIN, commanding the Military District of Texas, has issued the following order, dated January 29, 1867:

The General Commanding the district takes this method of complimenting Captain JOHN A. WILCOX, Fourth United States Cavalry, and the men under his command, for conspicuous good conduct in a recent encounter with a hostile band of Indians encamped on Mudcreek, twenty or thirty miles from Fort Clarke, toward El Paso. The energy and perseverance displayed in finding the trail of this band, following the same under great difficulties, and the success which attended the scout, resulting in the total rout of the Indians, the destruction of all their camp equipage and supplies, the capture of several horses and mules and other property, entitles Captain WILCOX to great praise, and the valuable services of himself and men are hereby acknowledged.

A spirit so commendable as that exhibited by Captain WILCOX it is hoped may become a noticeable feature with all officers charged with the protection of the frontier settlements; for, if practised, it will establish the security of settlers, and preclude the possibility of further Indian depredations.

JOHN LUMB, Hospital Steward U. S. A., was recently tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Harker, Kansas, and having been found guilty of breach of arrest, was sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him, except the just dues of the laundress and sutler. General HANCOCK makes the following remarks upon the case:

It is not thought to be correct to use the words "dismissed" or "dishonorably dismissed" when it is intended to discharge any person from the service who is not a commissioned officer, but as in this case, the intention of the sentence is clear, the prisoner will be discharged the service of the United States.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued the following circular on the 3d instant:

Special attention of the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau is called to the subject of transportation. Transportation is given only to relieve the Government of the support of the indigent, and to enable those in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Hereafter, no orders for transportation of refugees and freedmen will issue except from this office, and every application, beside the rigid conditions already imposed, must set forth clearly the fact of extreme destitution, which must be certified to by the Assistant Commissioner in person.

The Paymaster-General has decided that all officers quartered in buildings of whatever nature, whether confiscated or seized, or in possession of the United States for other cause, are deemed to be furnished with quarters in kind, and are not entitled to charge the 50-cent commutation ration. This embraces temporary barracks and all other like structures. It is not sufficient that an officer is ready to certify that he is entitled to commutation of quarters and fuel, and is not furnished with quarters in kind. If the paymaster knows the facts within the above rules he will be governed by them, and not by the certificate of the officer.

ANOTHER "roll of honor" of the War, has been published by Quartermaster-General MEIGS, containing the names of soldiers who died in defence of the Union, interred in cemeteries of the States of New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas and Dakota Territory. The pamphlet contains over two hundred pages, embracing about twelve thousand names.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERRIDAN, Commanding Department of the Gulf on the 2d. inst., ordered that the Tenth United States Colored Artillery, (heavy), be at once mustered out of service at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as an entire organization, its services being no longer required. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. McALLISTER, Assistant Commissary of Musters, was charged with the execution of this order so far as relates to his Department.

PARAGRAPH 2, of General Orders No. 9, Headquarters Department of the Platte, July 24, 1866, which forbids Indian traders to establish themselves on military reservations, so far as it relates to posts now included within the Department of the Dakota, has been revoked by General Terry.

The recruiting rendezvous for the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, at Norfolk, Wilmington, and Charleston, have been closed; the officers of the Regular Army who have been connected therewith are ordered to close their accounts and return to their respective duties.

COMPANIES C, Nineteenth Infantry, and D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, are ordered to be mounted. They will be armed with the Springfield carbine.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

The following letter from the Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, descriptive of General Grant's first battle at Belmont, Missouri, is taken from the *Weekly Press*, of St. Paul, Minn.

Sir:—In a conversation between us not long since, you expressed a wish that I would write out what I knew of the objects and results of General Grant's first battle at Belmont, Missouri, on the 7th of November, 1861. The reason which you assigned for such request was that many of the General's sincere admirers desire to be disabused of a painful doubt as to what were the real objects of that battle, and whether it was justified by the results.

I cheerfully comply with your request, because I am sure that the circumstances by which General Grant was forced into that action, have not been generally understood, and still more, because his modesty, together with his over-pressing engagements, is not likely ever to permit him to utter a word in vindication of himself in that, or any other matter.

I have commonly heard regret expressed among the General's warmest admirers, that the most brilliant military career of the century should be shaded by even one small action, the objects and results of which seemed to be in doubt. Of course all allow that were it even proved that this was ill-conceived, badly conducted and wholly disastrous, it could do little to dim the lustre of a reputation so glorious as that which General Grant has since made for himself. But I am sure that, the leading facts fully understood, the action of Belmont would not need to be excused. Though a small matter, in comparison with many other battles, it was not unnecessary, nor unworthy of the world-wide reputation of its hero.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Rebel General Price had recently overpowered Colonel Mulligan, and received the surrender of his entire command at Lexington, Missouri. As General Polk was then understood to have a powerful army at Columbus, 22 miles below Cairo, there was no small apprehension lest he should send such reinforcements to Price as should enable him to overrun the whole State of Missouri. Beside this, it was known that the Rebel General Jeff. Thompson had a force operating in southwestern Missouri, which was a source of constant alarm and danger. General Fremont, then in command at St. Louis, saw the importance of preventing communication between Price and Polk, and also of dislodging Thompson; and so directed General Grant, in command at Cairo, to throw out a brigade west of Columbus, for the purpose of scouring the country, and intercepting any bodies of troops that might be started westward from that point. Whether any such movement was contemplated by General Polk, I have never been able certainly to ascertain. In obedience to orders, Grant gave to Colonel Oglesby, of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, a small infantry force, with some cavalry and a battery of artillery, and sent him to execute the order. This expedition left Cairo Sunday evening, the 3d of November, and proceeded by transports up the Mississippi river to a point a little below Cape Girardeau. Monday morning General Grant took a steamer and went up to their point of debarkation, to see them off. After seeing them fairly in motion, he returned to Cairo that same evening. Colonel Oglesby's force, it was understood, did not exceed 3,000 men.

At that time Grant had spies constantly in and about Columbus; and no one doubted that Polk had spies in and about Cairo. Tuesday evening Grant's spies from Columbus came in and reported that Polk was fitting out a strong expedition to intercept Oglesby, and that it would leave at an early day. At once the duty was devolved on Grant of protecting Oglesby. But how should this be done? Whether he conferred with General Fremont, by telegraph, I do not know; but I understood from General Grant that he was at liberty to shape his own movements. Wednesday morning he telegraphed Colonel Smith, then in command at Paducah, that he wished him to make a feint on Columbus the next day, taking care, however, not to advance his main force near enough to bring on an engagement; and that he intended to attack Belmont, or strike a blow somewhere thereabout.

That evening about dark we went on board the steamers, the entire force being not far from 2,850. Generals Grant and McClernand were along. We ran down to Island No. 1, some eight miles below Cairo, and anchored for the night. Some time before daylight we were in motion, using very little steam, so as to preserve the greatest possible degree of silence consistent with progress. About sunrise we were in sight of Columbus, and distinctly heard them beat their "long roll."

The fortifications of Columbus were on the Kentucky side of the river, on a bluff some four hundred feet above the water. The camp of Belmont lay on the Missouri side, directly opposite Columbus, in low ground. The Columbus works mounted nearly a hundred pieces of heavy artillery, which looked directly down on Belmont—the river being narrower there than at any other point that I recollect below Cairo. Belmont had but two or three log huts, and, perhaps, ten acres of clear land. Around this all was dense forest, and the leaves yet on the trees.

When we came in sight of Columbus, none, save the generals and their staff officers, knew to which side of the river our movement was directed. Within a minute after we saw the bluffs of Columbus, our gunboats, leading the fleet, bore to the Missouri shore; and in five minutes more we were hastily debarking behind a point of timber which effectually concealed us from the enemy's works. We were about two miles from Columbus. In fifteen minutes all our force plunged into the dense forest, in hasty movement for Belmont, while our two gunboats ran down half a mile further and opened on the enemy's fortifications. In less than half an hour our advance was fired on by the pickets of the enemy, and from that time we had an incessant rattle of musketry until Belmont was taken. General Grant had rightly calculated, that we should be invisible to the gunners of Columbus until we broke out of the forest into the clear ground of Belmont, and that from this time, it would be but a moment until we should be so mixed up with the enemy that the guns of Columbus would not fire upon us. It turned out, that notwithstanding an incessant roar of their heavy artillery, we had not a man touched all

day, by a shot from Columbus, except a man on one of the gunboats, who lost his head.

The Rebel force in Belmont was found to be only two regiments, with a battery of artillery; and though the contest was sharp, they yielded sooner than was expected.

Our hardest fight, however, occurred in getting back to our boats; for General Polk had improved the little time so as to throw over three regiments more, by transports, and pass them between us and our boats. These, however, we cut through with some loss, and were soon back to our boats. Meanwhile, three regiments more were thrown over; and by the time we were fairly embarked, another sharp fire was opened on us from the woods and cornfields. Our boys went up on the hurricane roofs and responded with great spirit, while our gunboats and field artillery were worked with the utmost vigor. In this action—which lasted some twenty minutes—I do not think we lost a man; some three or four were wounded. Being fairly afloat during the time, there was little concern; and we came away very much at our leisure. All our guns were brought away; and beside these, two or three very good Napoleons, taken from Belmont.

The popular impression seems to have been, that the movement was a failure, because, forsooth, we did not hold the ground! Of course, the idea of holding Belmont was not in General Grant's thoughts. No man in his senses could have entertained the idea, for a moment. Hold Belmont, under the muzzles of a hundred heavy guns! Who could have indulged so wild a dream? The truth is, General Grant did precisely what he went to do—nothing more nor less. And I suppose he did it with as small a sacrifice of men as he expected. He broke up and burned Belmont, severely punished the enemy, and produced such a commotion about Columbus as put an effectual stop to the movement against Oglesby. The prisoners that we brought away told us, that at the time of the attack, they were cooking rations for the expedition against Oglesby, and were to start, five thousand strong, the next morning. This movement being effectually frustrated, Oglesby and his command returned safely to Cairo, at the appointed time.

This hasty outline, I trust, may serve to show the object of the battle of Belmont better than it has hitherto appeared—to protect Oglesby and his expedition. There were some minor objects. General Grant wished to satisfy himself of the real strength of Columbus; he wished to have his new recruits once under fire, that they might be the more reliable when an emergency should come; he wished to put a stop to night raids on his pickets about Cairo, which had been kept up from Belmont for some time previous; and he proposed, by this bold movement, to drive the enemy more closely into Columbus, and thus more certainly and effectually accomplish what Oglesby had gone to do. Such were the objects.

As regards the results of the action, as I have already said, he did just what he proposed to do. His official report shows 84 killed; 150 wounded, and about 150 missing. Col. Dougherty, of the 22d Illinois Volunteers, who was wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy, informed me that he had frequent interviews with General Polk; and that in answer to his question, one day, "about what was your loss?" the General replied, "in round numbers, two thousand." The official report of General Polk, which I have seen, says nothing of his losses. Some have been greatly impressed by the fact, that our dead and wounded were left on the field all night, and had to be attended to next day, under a flag of truce. This, of course, was expected; and although many were shocked by it, at that time, we came to regard such misfortune, in later periods of the war, as a small matter.

To say the least, the battle of Belmont saved Oglesby from disaster. Of this, there can be scarcely a doubt; nor can it be questioned, that it more effectually accomplished what General Fremont had in view, than could possibly have been by any success of Colonel Oglesby, further west. In all probability, it materially modified Price's movements in Missouri; and it certainly gave Grant an army far more effective for the hard struggle of Fort Donelson, a few weeks after, than he could have had, had the battle of Belmont not been fought.

With these facts in view, it does seem to me that no one can question that both the objects and the results abundantly prove the wisdom and forecast of General Grant in the battle of Belmont.

Yours truly,

S. Y. McMASTERS.

A FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE CAMP.

HERE stands a Federal camp. A thousand and ten thousand snow-white tents sweep farther than the eye may reach. The Star Spangled Banner of richest silk floats on the breeze, which swells with the Hail Columbia of Yankee Doodle of some grand band of brass; which has figured in the saloons of the metropolitan cities. Sleek and well-fed war horses neigh and prance; great herds of lowing cattle are seen in the rear. In yonder tent, officers with blazing insignia and rich in broadcloth, send the jest around over all the viands of Fulton Market and wines of France. The champagne pops; the fume of regalias scent the air; velvety mats and cushions, and cunningly devised camp equipments are spread around; books, newspapers and stationary, maps, charts and pictures! Enter again. This time you are in the soldier's tent. What comfortable blankets and oil cloths, and overcoats which might defy the snows of Greenland; what well-filled haversacks; a little stove warms him, good coffee cheers him; all those oxen bleed for him, and well baked bread crowns his board! See that yellow flag. It covers the hospital. Enter, if you please. There are piles of bandages, pills and potions, and specifics in neat boxes, and vessels of glass crown the shelves. Those cases are the most exquisitely fine instruments of surgery. Those surgeons and those nurses are practiced and expert. There are cordials and wines in those bottles. There are lemons and ices, and all the delicacies of the tropics in those inclosures. Those sick men are clothed in fine linen and repose on genial couches. That body is being embalmed to be sent home.

Oh, dreary contrast! We are now in a Confederate camp; no tents are here; the war has worn them out. No silken banner floats—it is shreds and patches, and cannot be replaced. The solitary life and drum discourse the in-

spiring strains of "Dixie." Lank and worn, the war horse plucks the leaves and barks the trees; a few cows, tough and old and attenuated, await their fate. Under that tree, faded and worn, with some lace and embroidery; an old newspaper printed on one side, an old map and a spyglass, which was used in the Mexican war, tell that Stonewall Jackson or Forrest is there.

Around that fire, smoke dried, reclining on the naked earth, two or three on a blanket, as a matter of economy; the overcoat is in tatters, the haversack is turned inside out, the canteen has been used for from a Yankee prisoner, the cloak has been picked up on a battle-field; you have the Confederate soldier! Those boots gape and let in the cold and rain; that hat has been shot to pieces; those pantaloons have lost six inches of the extremity—but when can they be replaced? The soldier cooks his hard meal bread and toasts his bacon on the embers, and in his tin cup he has contrived a substitute for coffee, which is not honored by either milk or sugar. Noble soldier! He is not cursing the commissary or the quartermaster, but recounting the adventures of yesterday, in which many a dear comrade went down, telling rough jokes of the day, or rejoicing in the glorious conflict of arms which the morrow will bring forth.—From *DeBow's Review*.

DISTRICT OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

THE District of the Chattahoochee comprises the States of Alabama and Georgia, with headquarters at Macon, Ga. Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commands the district, the following officers being on his staff:

Brevet Major S. C. Greene, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, Captain Q. M. D., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major W. A. Elderkin, Captain C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary Subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Getty, Surgeon U. S. A., Chief Medical Officer.

The District is divided into two Sub-districts—Alabama and Georgia.

SUB-DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

Headquarters, Montgomery, Ala. Major-General W. Swayne, U. S. V., (Colonel Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry), commanding. First Lieutenant J. F. Conyngham, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following is a list of the posts in the Sub-district: Mobile—Colonel O. L. Shepherd, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding regiment and post.

Fort Morgan—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Keteltas, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, commanding.

Fort Gaines—Brevet Major James Curtis, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, commanding.

Mount Vernon—(Mount Vernon Arsenal), First Lieutenant C. H. Breckenridge, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding.

Montgomery—Brevet Major D. M. Meredith, Captain Thirty-third Infantry, commanding.

Selma—First Lieutenant George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding.

Huntsville—Brevet Major W. B. Oocleston, Captain Thirty-third Infantry, commanding.

SUB-DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Headquarters, Savannah, Ga. Colonel C. C. Sibley, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding regiment and Sub-district; First Lieutenant J. E. Hosmer, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The posts in the district are: Savannah—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, Captain Sixteenth Infantry, commanding.

Macon—Colonel T. H. Ruger, Thirty-third Infantry, commanding regiment and post.

Augusta—Brevet Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Major Sixteenth Infantry, commanding.

Dahlonega—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Wilkins, Major Thirty-third Infantry, commanding.

Atlanta—Brevet Major C. F. Trowbridge, Captain Sixteenth Infantry, commanding.

Captain P. H. Houlihan, Sixteenth Infantry, commands Fort Pulaski, within the limits of the post of Savannah.

Captain C. McC. Lord, Thirty-third Infantry, commands at Cuthbert, within the limits of the post of Macon.

Brevet Captain R. Sweatman, First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, commands at Morgantown, (temporary duty) within the limits of the post of Dahlonega.

Major-General Swayne and Colonel Sibley are Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for their respective States.

In a recent article in the *London Times*, W. D. STONE, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, made the following acknowledgment of the superiority of the American over British ships:

An inspection confirmed the opinion I have always entertained regarding the superior accommodation met with in the vessels of the United States; they are large, well manned, and supplied with good provisions. The berths and sleeping quarters are better even than those in large East Indian ships; every ship has a raised house on deck, spacious, well ventilated, and clean, which being furnished with a stove the men are thereby enabled in wet weather to dry their clothes, which is of course a great preservation of their health. The general condition of the men is far better than that of the sailor of any other nation. Although the cruel treatment exercised by the officers of American ships is proverbial, there is seldom any difficulty in obtaining a good crew. The masters in the commercial marine of America pride themselves upon the general appearance of their crews, and they say that it is the best economy to give them good and abundant food and to pay rigid attention to their sleeping quarters.

Second Lieutenant Louis M. Morris, Department of the Gulf, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters, in obedience to letter of instructions from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated January 19, 1867, has been ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report in person to his regimental commander at that place, for duty.

CONGRESS.

AFTER a sharp discussion, and in spite of the efforts of its opponents to stave off a vote until too late for its final passage this session, Mr. STEVENS' bill for the revival of military government in the South passed the House on the 13th, by a vote of 109 to 55. Mr. STEVENS, naturally exulting over the success of the measure which he had pushed so persistently, immediately upon the announcement of the result, asked the Speaker whether it was in order for him to indorse the declaration of good old LAERTES, "that Heaven yet ruled and that there were Gods above." The bill as passed is the original draft, but slightly amended. The most important amendment is the substitution of the "late so-called Confederate States," instead of "so-called States."

The report of the Committee on the New Orleans riot has been presented to the House, and accompanying it was a bill establishing a mixed civil and military government of Louisiana, which finally passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely the House resolution of thanks to Secretary STANTON and Quartermaster-General MITES. It was indefinitely postponed. Mr. WILSON also reported adversely the House resolution in relation to the appointment of cadets to West Point, and, without amendment, the House bill extending to general officers, and officers on the retired list, the benefit of the additional ration for every five years' service; with amendment, the House bill, crediting Volunteer officers in the Regular Army with service in the Volunteer service, etc., and giving to such officers the same rank by brevet in the Regular Army as they held by commission in the Volunteer service; with amendment the House bill providing for the payment of the additional bounties authorized by law to soldiers who have lost their discharge papers. He also called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase certain lots of ground adjoining the United States Arsenal at Pittsburg, which was passed, and called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to purchase for \$38,000 David's Island, in Long Island Sound, which was also passed.

The bill authorizing the payment of the rewards offered for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, was reported without amendment, as also the bill to regulate the disposition of the unclaimed colored Volunteer bounty fund now in custody of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to report by whose authority a Commission was appointed during the war to adjudicate the war claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee, the name of the Commissioners, and the amount and the nature of the claims adjudicated.

Mr. WILSON reported to the Senate, in a new draft, the bill to provide for a temporary increase of the pay of Army officers, and for other purposes. The original bill was published in the JOURNAL for February 2d, but the new draft of the bill makes such important changes that we give an abstract of its provisions:

Section 1 gives all officers below Major-General 33 1/4 per cent increase on pay proper for two years from July 1, 1867, and gives all other mounted officers cavalry pay. Section 2 continues the present pay of enlisted men three years from August 20, 1866. Section 3 allows commutation of rations to prisoners of war who died in prison or subsequent to release. Section 4 repeals the act authorizing brigade bands, but leaves the band at the military academy, as now authorized. Section 5 abolishes the office of Assistant Secretary of War. Section 6 amends the Act of July 23, 1866, so that Surgeons of Volunteers in the Regular Army can be promoted to captains after three years' service in the Volunteer force. Section 7 authorizes credits to paymasters of erroneous payments made in good faith, and not the result of negligence, or in violation of orders. Section 8 strikes the word "white" from all militia laws. Section 9 places the ten Judge-Advocates as to tenure of office, etc., as other officers of the Army. Section 10 authorizes the Secretary of War to sell all property of the United States at Harper's Ferry. Section 11 makes it the duty of Army and Navy officers to prevent whipping and maiming of the person for any crime or misdemeanor, by any pretended civil authority in any State, until such State shall have been restored and recognized by Congress. Section 12 abolishes and forever prohibits peonage in New Mexico and elsewhere, and declares null and void all laws, resolutions and regulations which have maintained or enforced the same, and provides penalties for any violation of this section. Section 13 makes it the duty of all persons, civil or military, to aid in enforcing the foregoing section, and any person obstructing, or attempting to obstruct the same, to be liable to the penalties of the foregoing section, and officers so offending to be tried by court-martial, and, on conviction, dismissed, and forever ineligible to any office of trust or profit. Section 14 directs the immediate disbandment of all militia forces now organized or in service in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, and prohibits the further organization among or calling into service of said militia until authorized by Congress, and makes it the duty of department commanders to enforce the same.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of claims for quartermasters' stores and subsistence and supplies furnished by loyal persons to the Army of the United States in the late Rebellion, which was referred to the Military Committee. It provides:

That the following persons be appointed committees to examine all claims for the payment for Quartermasters' and subsistence supplies furnished the Army of the United States during the late Rebellion in and for the place hereinafter specified, viz:

Maryland and West Virginia.—Major-General Francis Fessenden of Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Tompkins of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major-General James S. Negley of Pennsylvania.

Virginia.—Major-General Charles Devens of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ekin of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major-General S. O. Duncan of New Hampshire.

North Carolina.—Brigadier-General Gilman Marston of New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. McFarren of the Quartermaster's Department, and Brigadier-General Edward Harland of Connecticut.

South Carolina.—Major-General Rufus Saxton of the Quartermaster's Department, Brigadier-General H. Baxter of Michigan, and Brigadier-General William Wells of Vermont.

Georgia and Florida.—Colonel J. J. Dana of the Quartermaster's Department, Major-General D. N. Couch of Massachusetts, and Brigadier-General E. A. Alger of Michigan.

Kentucky.—Major-General J. M. Palmer of Illinois, Major-General J. S. Briabin of the Army, and Brigadier-General F. C. Winkler of Wisconsin.

Tennessee.—Major-General Stephen A. Hurlburt of Illinois, Captain A. R. Eddy of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major-General S. J. Burbridge of Kentucky.

Missouri and Arkansas.—Major-General J. W. Sprague of Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. L. Simpson of the Subsistence Department, and Major-General J. A. Williamson of Iowa.

Louisiana and Mississippi.—Major-General George F. Shepley of Maine, Major T. J. Haines of the Subsistence Department, and Brigadier-General Benjamin Harrison of Indiana.

Alabama.—Major-General C. C. Andrews of Minnesota, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird of the Quartermaster's Department, and Colonel J. S. Coven of Missouri.

Section 2 prescribes compensation of \$12 for each day's service of the members of said committee, and ten cents per mile for travelling expenses; officers of the Army to deduct their pay from said compensation while so employed; it gives the said committee power to appoint necessary clerks and buy stationery, all of which expenses and the compensation provided to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, on requisition and certificate of the presiding officer of each of the committees out of any money not otherwise appropriated. Section 3 requires all such claims now in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments to be turned over to said committees, who shall proceed to the several districts named, give public notice of arrival, hear and determine upon all evidence of loyalty in support of claims, and report to Congress what amount, if any, should in their judgment be allowed, said report to include copy of record and proofs of loyalty and the oath hereinafter prescribed. Section 4 requires the said committee to demand satisfactory proof that each claimant has faithfully maintained adherence and allegiance to the Government of the United States through the war against the so-called Confederate States, and to take and subscribe to an oath setting forth that he or she has never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office under authority hostile or inimical to the United States; that they have always endeavored to uphold the authority of the United States, and always desired the success of its arms over the insurgents, and the reestablishment of its authority, and that they take the obligation freely and without mental reservation or evasion. Section 5 prohibits any payment of such claims unauthorized by Congress, upon the reports of said committees, and the reception of any claim, unless presented within six months from the date of the organization of said committee, and accompanied by the prescribed oath, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (likewise referred to the Military Committee), to restore the jurisdiction of Indian affairs to the War Department, which provides that from and after the 1st of July next the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that the commanding officer of each military department shall be a superintendent of Indian Affairs for such department, and shall detail officers as Indian agents, said superintendents and agents to perform the duties by law now imposed upon such officers, without additional pay; that the Secretary of War shall detail an officer not below the rank of brigadier-general as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that the Secretary of War shall, upon the passage of this bill, cause a thorough inspection of all the Indian tribes, and a general examination of the condition and business affairs with the Government, their treatment, etc.; the report upon the same to be through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON reported the House Bill to increase the pay of the quartermaster-sergeant of the Engineer battalion to the same amount as that of the sergeant-major—\$36 per month. It was passed after debate. The Military Committee reported favorably the bill to authorize the purchase of David's Island, Long Island Sound. The House bill, making appropriations for Invalid Pensions was passed. A private bill, introduced by Mr. GRIMES, for the relief of WILLIAM H. WEBB, which authorizes the release to him of the iron steamship *Dunderberg*, built by him under contract with the Navy Department, upon payment into the Treasury, within 90 days, of the amount advanced on account of the vessel, was referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. YATES presented the petition of the widow of one of the men killed in the New Orleans riot for a pension; and, in doing so, expressed a hope that every sufferer by that horrible massacre would be cared for by the Government of the United States. The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A communication from the Secretary of War was transmitted to the Senate, inclosing, in answer to a resolution, a list of 227 officers who have not joined their stations, with the reasons why they have not reported as ordered. A few, it appears, have been granted leave, but a large proportion have not as yet signified their acceptance of the appointment.

The House passed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish, on application of the Adjutant-General of any State, certified copies of the muster-in and muster-out roll of any Volunteer organization of such State, on the representation of such Adjutant-General that such rolls were not returned by the United States mustering officer to this department.

The Committee on Appropriations, as requested to inquire into the propriety of appropriating a sum sufficient to enable the Trustees of the Cypress Hill Cemetery, on Long Island, N. Y., to place headstones to the graves of soldiers buried there during the war, to fence the grounds, and to erect a suitable monument. A joint resolution was passed extending for two years longer the use of Government vessels for quarantine purposes at the port of New York. A resolution was adopted declaring that the Government of the United States should be actuated, in the prosecution of its claims against Great Britain for the depredations of the *Alabama* and the other Anglo-Rebel cruisers, by the same despatch and emphasis which char-

acterized the Government of Great Britain in its demand arising out of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL from the British steamer *Trent*.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1867.

THE following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of January, 1867, is communicated for the information of the Corps.

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Captain J. R. McGinness, directed to resume his duties in the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C. Order Chief of Ordnance, January 1, 1867.

Brevet Captain George D. Ramsay, Jr., granted twenty-five days leave of absence. S. O. No. 6, A. G. O., January 4, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. K. Whiteley, authorized to proceed to New York Arsenal, on public business, and return. Order Chief of Ordnance, January 11, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Buel, authorized to proceed to Manchester, N. H., on public business, and return. Order Chief of Ordnance, January 12, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benét, directed to proceed to Watervliet Arsenal on public business, and return. Order Chief of Ordnance, January 14, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Maynadier, Brevet Colonel T. G. Baylor, detailed as members of a Board of Officers to meet in Washington City, for the purpose of determining the calibres, the number of each calibre, and the proportion of rifled guns which will probably be required for the armament of fortifications. S. O. No. 29, A. G. O., January 18, 1867.

Captain William Y. Wiley, M. S. K., granted six months leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States. S. O. No. 31, A. G. O., January 19, 1867.

Captain I. W. Todd, granted three months leave of absence. S. O. No. 31, A. G. O., January 19, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McAllister, granted thirty days leave of absence. S. O. No. 32, A. G. O., January 19, 1867.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

FEBRUARY 6.—Brevet Colonel John Moore, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, and assigned to duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor (temporarily), during the absence of Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Brown, Surgeon, President Army Medical Examining Board, now in session at New York City.

FEBRUARY 6.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Captain A. S. M. Morgan, Military Storekeeper, Ordnance Department, for thirty days; Second Lieutenant Edward Houtard, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, for ninety days.

The assignment of the following officers to the regiments and companies set opposite their names by the Commanding Officer Thirtieth Infantry, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant A. N. Canfield to Company E, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenants O. A. Thompson, to Company B, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; E. H. Townsend, to Company F, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenants J. M. Green, to Company G, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; J. S. Straford, to Company F, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; W. J. Reedy, to Company A, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. Second Lieutenant John P. Walker to Company A, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenants William Nelson to Company C, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; E. F. Wencheback, to Company D, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. Second Lieutenant T. J. Elliott to Company E, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenants S. T. Norvell, to Company B, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry; J. M. Norvell to Company C, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenants J. G. Telford, to Company C, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry; M. E. Hogan to Company D, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry; C. Cusick, to Company C, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant M. Hooton, to Company I, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

The temporary assignment of Captain R. Chandler, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, to Company K, by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Second Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, will proceed without delay to join his Company (F), in the Department of the Potomac.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days from January 12, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Reuben C. Kise, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

So much of Special Orders No. 592, November 22, 1866, from this office, as relieved Captain Charles Newbold, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, from duty in the District of New Mexico, is hereby suspended until early in the Spring of the present year.

FEBRUARY 7.—Permission to delay seven days while en route to rejoin his battery is hereby granted Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, Third U. S. Artillery.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days is hereby granted Brevet Colonel H. B. Clitz, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, will repair to this city and report in person to the Adjutant-General for the purpose of submitting an improved company-deck of his invention for adoption to Army use. On the completion of this duty he will return without delay to his proper station.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 61, February 4, 1867, from this office to be sent to the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, serving in the Department of the Gulf, have been forwarded the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the general recruiting depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge to Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to the regiments and battery hereafter mentioned serving in the Department of the Potomac, until each is filled in the order named: 1. Companies A, B, C, and H, Fifth U. S. Artillery, 190 recruits re-

quired; 2. Eleventh U. S. Infantry, 231 recruits required; 3. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, 144 recruits required; 4. Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, 175 recruits required; 5. Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, 72 recruits required, to be not less than five feet seven inches in height.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment at Savannah, Georgia, for thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Clark, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

FEBRUARY 8.—The telegraphic order of the 7th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored), an extension of ten days, to date from February 7, 1867, to the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 4, January 6, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 5th instant, from this office, directing Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, First U. S. Cavalry, to report, without delay, to Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty with a detachment of recruits for the Second U. S. Artillery, in California, is hereby confirmed. Upon completion of this duty, Brevet Colonel Reno will join his regiment in the Department of Columbia.

The telegraphic order of the 7th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, First U. S. Cavalry, permission to delay reporting to Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, as long as he can, without missing the detachment which leaves on the 21st instant for California, is hereby confirmed.

FEBRUARY 9.—Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted First Lieutenant John A. Winebrener, Ordnance Department, to take effect from the date he is relieved from duty at Scott Foundry, Reading, Pennsylvania.

The following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed to join their proper stations. This order to take effect March 1, 1867. Permission to delay en route three months is hereby granted them: Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

The permission to delay joining his company granted Brevet Major John H. Knight, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 24, January 15, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended four months.

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

JURAL A. Early, Esq., in his work entitled the "Last year of the War," makes the following statement regarding his share in the burning of the town of Chambersburg, Pa.

While at Martinsburg, it was ascertained beyond all doubt, that Hunter had been again indulging in his favorite mode of warfare, and after his return to the Valley, while we were near Washington among other outrages, the private residences of Mr. Andrew Hunter, a member of the Virginia Senate, Mr. Alexander R. Boteler, an ex-member of the Confederate as well as of the United States Congress, and Edmund T. Lee, a distant relative of General Lee, all in Jefferson county, with their contents, had been burned by his orders, only time enough being given for the ladies to get out of the house.

A number of towns in the South, as well as private country houses, had been burned by the Federal troops, and the accounts had been heralded forth in some of the Northern papers in terms of exultation, and gloated over by their readers, while they were received by others with sympathy. I now came to the conclusion that we had stood this mode of warfare long enough, and that it was time to open the eyes of the people of the North to its enormity by an example in the way of retaliation.

I did not select the cases mentioned as having more merit or greater claims for retaliation than others, but because they had occurred within the limits of the country covered by my command, and were brought more immediately to my attention. I had often seen delicate ladies, who had been plundered, insulted, and rendered desolate by the acts of our most atrocious enemies, and while they did not call for it, yet, in the anguished expression of their features, while narrating their misfortunes, there was a mute appeal to every manly sentiment of my bosom for retribution, which I could no longer withstand.

The town of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, was selected as the one on which retaliation should be made, and McCausland was ordered to proceed with his brigade and that of Johnson and a battery of artillery to that place, and demand of the municipal authorities the sum of \$100,000 in gold, or \$600,000 in United States currency, as a compensation for the destruction of the houses named and their contents; and, in default of payment, to lay the town in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of those houses and others in Virginia, as well as for the towns which had been burned in other States. A written demand to that effect was sent to the municipal authorities, and they were informed what would be the result of a failure or refusal to comply with it.

I desired to give the people of Chambersburg an opportunity of saving their town by making compensation for part of the injury done, and hoping that the payment of such a sum would have the desired effect, and open the eyes of the people of other towns at the North to the necessity of urging upon their Government the adoption of a different policy. McCausland was also directed to proceed from Chambersburg toward Cumberland, in Maryland, and levy contributions in money upon that and other towns able to bear them, and, if possible, to destroy the machinery at the coal pits near Cumberland, and the machine shops, depots, and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as practicable.

On the 29th of July McCausland crossed the Potomac near Clear Spring, above Williamsport, and I moved with Rodes' and Ramsear's Divisions and Vaughn's Cavalry to the latter place, while Imboden demonstrated with his and Jackson's Cavalry toward Harper's Ferry, in order to withdraw attention from McCausland.

Breckinridge remained at Martinsburg, and continued

the destruction of the railroad. Vaughn drove a force of cavalry from Williamsport, and went into Hagerstown, where he captured and destroyed a train of cars loaded with supplies. One of Rodes' brigades was crossed over at Williamsport, and subsequently withdrawn. On the 30th, McCausland being well under way, I moved back to Martinsburg, and on the 31st the whole infantry force was moved to Bunker Hill, where we remained on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August.

On the 3d of August McCausland reached Chambersburg, and made the demands as directed, reading to such of the authorities as presented themselves, the paper sent by me. The demand was not complied with, the people stating they were not afraid of having their town burned, and that a Federal force was approaching. The policy pursued by our Army on former occasions had been so lenient that they did not suppose the threat was in earnest this time, and they hoped for speedy relief.

McCausland, however, proceeded to carry out his orders, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. For this act, I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply carrying out my orders, and had no discretion left them. Notwithstanding the lapse of time which has occurred, and the result of the war, I am perfectly satisfied with my conduct on this occasion, and see no reason to regret it.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

The following extract from the report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the circumstances connected with the New Orleans massacre, gives General Sheridan's testimony relative to the mutilated form in which his dispatch to General Grant appeared in the papers:

General Sheridan was questioned respecting his dispatch to General Grant, dated August 2d, containing the following words: "The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this."

He replied: I have no reason to change the statement I made there; that statement, however, was founded upon the information, to which I referred in the beginning of my examination, that the police were withdrawn and held in readiness, only a few placed at the Mechanics' Institute, and as soon as the riot commenced the other policemen were sent there in large force; and from the fact that after the affray commenced, and during its continuance, there was no effort made on the part of the Mayor or any other civil authority to stop the riot; furthermore, it was unnecessary that any violence should have been used; 20 men could have arrested the Convention without any violence at all; I infer from these circumstances that it was premeditated.

The Committee called his attention to his garbled dispatch to General Grant, dated August 1, which was published in the newspapers with the following sentence omitted: "In the meantime official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the Convention by the use of their police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the Convention and a party of 200 negroes, and with fire-arms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say it was murder," and General Sheridan submitted the following copies of his correspondence on the subject with the General commanding:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 9, 1866.
Brevet Major-Gen. J. A. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

I see that my dispatch to General Grant of August 1 is published with one paragraph suppressed. Can you tell who was guilty of this breach of military honor?

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
T. W. C. MOORE, Aide-de-Camp.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

Your dispatches did not get into print from these headquarters.

If you do not object, I will ask to have (them) your dispatches published in full.

Answer. U. S. GRANT, General.
T. W. C. MOORE, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 11th, 1866.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of United States, Washington, D. C.
I did not for one moment suppose that my dispatch of August 1st was published by authority from your headquarters. I think I have a right to feel justly indignant at the person who gave the authority. As to the publication of my other dispatches, it is not for me to say; they were not written for publication, unless my lawful superior chose to make them public.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.
T. W. C. MOORE, Aide-de-Camp.

After that the dispatches were published. Dispatches of this character are ordinarily sent by General Grant to the Secretary of War, and I presume, by the Secretary of War to the President. They are sent by me to General Grant, and, if necessary, go further to the Secretary of War and President.

The following telegram has been received from Fort Laramie, dated 9th instant. Colonel Carrington, with the headquarters of the Eighteenth Infantry, Major Morris commanding, arrived at the port to-day from Fort Phil Kearny, en route to Fort McPherson, his new headquarters. On the 11th inst., while riding back to close up the train, Colonel Carrington's revolver struck his saddle and discharged, wounding him in the thigh, the ball grazing near the femoral artery. On his arrival Surgeon Schell removed the ball, saving amputation.

OBITUARY.

FWLER PRENTICE, M. D.

HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDERY No. 1,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, M. O. L. L. U. S.
New York, February 6, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery, held on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, it was

Resolved, That the Commandery has heard with profound regret of the death of Companion Fowler Prentice, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

Resolved, That his energy, bravery and devotion to his profession, both in the field as a soldier and in civil life during the prevalence of the cholera last Summer, have entitled him to the highest encomiums.

Resolved, That, although cut down almost on the threshold of his career, he has left a record of which we are proud and an example worthy our imitation.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his bereaved relatives, and that a copy of these resolutions be enclosed to his family, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Resolved, That the rooms of the Commandery be draped, and that the Companions wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Brevet Colonel HORATIO C. KING.

Commander D. B. HARMONY, U. S. N.; Commander A. C. RHIND, U. S. N.; Surgeon J. P. P. WHITE; Brevet Colonel J. A. SLIFFER, Committee.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, February 5, 1867.

THE following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, to Brevet Major C. B. Penrose, C. S. U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar C. Beman, C. S. Volunteers, has been detailed as a member of the Board, appointed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence for the revision of the Subsistence Regulations, in place of Brevet Major C. B. Penrose, C. S. U. S. A., who has been relieved from said duty on account of sickness.

For the purpose of discipline and drill, Brevet Brigadier-General I. Vogdes, Colonel Commanding First United States Artillery, will, in addition to his duties as Post Commander at Fort Hamilton, exercise a supervision over the companies of his regiment stationed at Forts Lafayette and Wadsworth, and for purposes of instruction in battalion drill has authority to collect the companies at these posts at Fort Hamilton at such times as he may deem necessary. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for the movement of these companies whenever called upon.

DURING the temporary absence of Brevet Major Daniel T. Wells, Brevet Captain James Chester, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, will, in addition to his other duties, act as Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, military command of North Carolina.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In your obituary notice of Captain S. F. Hazard (JOURNAL of 9th inst.), you say that Captain Hazard commanded the naval forces attached to the expedition of General Burnside to North Carolina. This is a mistake. Commodore S. M. Goldsborough commanded, with Captain A. L. Case as Fleet Captain, and Commander S. C. Rowan next in command. After the battle at Roanoke Island, Commodore Goldsborough returned to Hampton Roads, and the command devolved on Commander Rowan, who retained it as long as Burnside remained in command.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—My attention has been called to a statement which has obtained some circulation through the press, to the effect that there was a larger percentage of deaths among Union Rebel soldiers in Northern prisons during the late war. As this statement gives a detailed and professedly accurate list of the casualties above referred to, it cannot fail to exert a certain influence, unless refuted by responsible authority.

As I have heretofore seen no denial whatever published, I venture to call your attention to the circumstance, and request such notice of the matter in your columns as may seem proper.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 31, 1867.

SPEED OF THE SWATARA CLASS OF GUNBOATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In the official report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to the Secretary of the Navy, dated November 3, 1866, the following passage occurs: "During the last year the first-class screw gunboats *Swatara* and *Resaca* have been completed and put in service. Their machinery was constructed at the Washington Navy-yard, and the vessels have a sustained speed of twelve knots per hour in smooth water, under steam alone."

The *Swatara* tested her speed by running an accurately measured distance between the Compass Station buoy and Fortress Monroe on the 5th of January, 1866. She accomplished a mean speed of 11 nautical miles (knots), or 12.6 statute miles per hour.

Instead of having "a sustained speed of twelve knots per hour," we have seen that on a speed trial, under the exceptionally favorable circumstances of a measured mile test, a velocity of only eleven knots per hour was achieved!

P.

EQUALIZATION OF PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Having noticed in your issue of the 26th instant, under "suggestions for the Military Committee," a statement that "section 35, of the law of July 28, 1866, should be made to read that no officer receiving commutation for quarters should receive the increased commutation of rations, etc.," I would respectfully inquire, does that law entitle an officer receiving commutation for quarters to an increase of commutation of rations? I have thus far failed to discover a paymaster who gives to it so liberal a construction.

Appropos to the above, permit me here to refer briefly to the bill now before Congress to regulate, increase and equalize the pay of Army officers. To equalize pay, as I understand the definition of the word equalize, is to give to each officer of the same grade an equal sum in pay and emoluments. After a careful calculation, I find that, under the increase as proposed by Congress, a captain of infantry of less than five years' service, commanding his company at Taylor barracks, in the suburbs of this city, or at any other military post, will receive fifty-six dollars per month more than a captain of the same arm and length of service serving in the city on recruiting service. The captain at the barracks, in addition to his ample but just and needed increase of pay, is furnished with quarters and fuel; the latter delivered at his house by the Quartermaster, sawed, split, and piled up in wood shed by a fatigue party. Now, a money value must be placed upon these ample quarters, and this liberal supply of fuel, all received free of expense, in addition to his generous increase of pay. I opine that, had he to rent his quarters and pay for his fuel, the hauling and sawing of it—as does the officer receiving commutation without any increase of pay—he would find the increase so much needed of little use to him, in as much as a house of three or four rooms cannot be rented in this city, at a cost of less than six hundred dollars per year; nor can fuel be purchased and delivered ready for use at less than ten dollars per cord.

Giving to an officer commutation for fuel and quarters conveys no increase of pay, as many seem to imagine. The commutation is simply intended to supply that which the Government does not furnish in kind; and I venture the assertion that the amount allowed will, in all cities, fall short of that required to rent rooms and purchase so indispensable a commodity as fuel.

Recruiting officers, assistant adjutant-generals, quartermasters, commissaries and other officers whose peculiar duties require them to be stationed in cities and at other points where the government owns no buildings, are as essential to the interests of the service as officers in command of regiments, posts and companies. Then why should such officers be so unjustly dealt with as to be denied equal compensation with officers serving with troops? I do not believe that there is one company commander in one hundred, of whom is required, in one week, as much work as must be accomplished by an assistant adjutant-general in Washington, or at department headquarters, in one day—and I commanded a company for several years prior to being detailed on my present service.

Experience has clearly shown to me that a liberal increase of pay is sorely needed by all officers below the grade of brigadier-general, whether serving with troops or not, and I sincerely trust that Congress will give it to them. The bill now before Congress I consider, with the single exception that officers receiving commutation are excluded from its benefits, liberal and just, and gives sufficient to meet the wants of all concerned.

EQUAL PAY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 30, 1867.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The practice of paying the troops in our Army once in two months (never oftener, and frequently four and six months, and sometimes longer periods elapse between payments), is a very bad one for discipline and government, and is not to the best interests of the service, or the soldier. Pay-day comes so seldom that it is a real holiday with the men. They look forward to it as civilians do toward Christmas and the Fourth of July, and when it comes they have the means and generally use them for a grand jollification, which generally winds up with the most of them in the guard-house, after having lost or spent in a senseless way, all their money, and perhaps in their intoxication perpetrated some outrage against military discipline entailing a court-martial and a sentence.

Pay-day is generally followed by two or three days of chaos and disorder in the garrison; the most stringent measures are necessary to restore order and quiet. Such a state of things is very unpleasant for the officers and very unfortunate for the men, and some means should be devised to prevent it. The natural remedy is to make payments more frequently, and consequently in smaller sums; the frequency would take away from the novelty and reduce the means for indulging in an orgie. In all European armies payments to the men are much more frequent, and often daily. Not only in the matter of payments to the soldiers but in all other disbursements in the Army, radical changes are required. There is no reason why there should be quartermasters, paymasters and commissaries. The disbursers of public money should have nothing to do with auditing accounts, and determining whether an account should be paid or not, and auditors should have nothing to do with disbursements.

There should be an auditor for each regiment, who should decide what accounts should be paid, and his order upon the disbursing officer should be all that is necessary to secure the payment of an account. This would simplify Army administration greatly. The number of disbursing officers would be greatly diminished, although the facility for payment would be greatly increased. The temptation for embezzlement would be greatly diminished, as well as the opportunity.

When a system produces injustice, it should be corrected, and the practice of long payments to the soldier is productive of injustice, for it compels him to incur the expenses of the credit system, and compels him to run up a bill at the sutler's inflicting a heavy interest on his small pay, and when pay-day arrives, he either has nothing or he

has too much. The soldiers who preserve a happy medium and have just enough, and know how to spend it, are rare indeed. If there is any intention to revise the disbursing departments of the Army, the defects here alluded to deserve the highest consideration.

K.

THE BOUNTY FOR COLORED DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In your issue of the 26th of January last, I again see the bounty question brought forward, and again another bill before Congress. In the passage of this bill, months may elapse before the discharged soldier may receive his bounty. Numbers of colored soldiers have never received any bounty whatever, and enlisting previous to their more fortunate companions, have borne the burden and heat of the day. Still there appears to be no immediate prospect of payment, even of the \$100 bounty under the old act.

There are thousands who have set their hopes on obtaining some reward for their service, and obtaining it in sufficient time to benefit themselves in the forth-coming planting season. These bounties will in all probability not be settled until too late to benefit them much. We read of relief commissions, but what better relief could be afforded them than by a prompt settlement of the claims of the discharged soldiers.

Willing and anxious to make a home for himself, how long and anxiously he has looked forward for this payment as a little capital to provide for his family during the maturing of his crop.

The payment of these bounties would at this moment be of inestimable value to the colored discharged soldier in the South, and even should the payment of the additional bounty be retarded, to the soldier who has received none the Government might in justice pay the \$100 bounty due under the old act.

DISCHARGED OFFICER, U. S. C. T.

THE SCHEDULE OF ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Allow me to notice through your columns, an article which appeared in your issue of January 19, 1867, entitled "Army Pay," which seems to me extraordinary.

Your correspondent "B" assures the Army and Congress, that he has submitted his schedule of pay to a large number of officers, no one of whom has ever objected to the schedule, or any part of it. Now, I am loath to take exception to any matter approved of "by the many officers," but to "B's" schedule, I must object nevertheless. Now, I will wager that "B" was a field officer when he compiled his schedule of pay, and more, that he has never thought of being so unfortunate as to be retired with rank below a brigadier.

"B's" schedule proposes to regulate the pay between the grades, and we submit that he makes too great a difference between the pay of these grades. If (as "B" thinks) \$1,200 per year is a reasonable competency for a second lieutenant, we can see no reason why \$400 per year more should be conferred on each additional rank of the line. Certainly, so large an increase on what is considered a fair compensation is more than commensurate with the increased responsibilities. Our service does not furnish many instances where a second lieutenant is entitled to a longevity ration, while there are many instances where a captain is entitled to four or more such rations. So in almost every case (according to "B's" schedule) a captain's salary would be more than twice that of a second lieutenant. Now, we appeal to any considerate officer to say if it would justly regulate the pay between the grades, to make a captain's salary twice as great as a lieutenant's.

It seems hardly possible that "the many officers" who approved "B's" schedule gave it a moment's consideration, when they would place a second lieutenant on the retired list with a salary of \$600 per year, or a captain with \$1,000 or a major with \$1,300 per annum. It should be remembered that a retired officer must be off duty a major part of the time, and his being constantly subject to orders for duty must necessarily debar him from entering upon any other occupation that would lend to his support.

We submit that it would be gross injustice to place disabled officers on the retired list with salaries of \$600 or \$800 as lieutenants, or \$1,000 for a captain, etc. (an amount entirely inadequate to their support), and then debar them from further acquiring any part of their livelihood by holding them constantly subject to orders.

It seems extraordinary that an officer (who has drawn the pay of almost every grade), should submit such a schedule to the Army, and more particularly for the consideration of Congress.

D.

THE SALARY BILL AS IT AFFECTS CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Several articles have appeared in the columns of your paper, all very properly urging an increase of the pay of Army officers; and as the Salary Bill passed by the House during the last session of Congress seems to give the most general satisfaction, and may engage the attention of Congress again, I wish to call attention to a very great oversight which is of serious importance to mounted officers.

The present law and regulations require a cavalry officer to provide his own horses and equipments, and there is no means of recovery for the loss of a horse except when "killed in action." The bill referred to makes the salary of officers of all corps the same. It is considered manifestly proper that cavalry officers should be furnished with public horses for use in the performance of duty; yet, as this is not done, an increase of twenty-five per cent should certainly be made in their favor. Horses are frequently lost by hard marches, scarcity of forage, or are stolen by deserters, and not less than an average of three hundred dollars is frequently spent by cavalry officers in providing themselves with horses and necessary equipments. Beside this, the nature of cavalry service is harder than that of any other corps, the wear and tear of everything is greater, and, in consequence of having horses, the services of an extra servant are required.

These remarks should, upon very slight reflection, make it apparent to all that the cavalry officer should receive an increase of pay above that of dismounted officers.

CAVALRY.

THE SCHEDULE FOR ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—A correspondent of yours over the signature of "B," and who represents himself as a veteran of thirty years' service, or thereabouts, undertakes to fix the pay of the Army according to his ideas, and states that he has never heard any officer find fault with his schedule or any part of it.

As an officer of twenty years' service who believes and knows from experience, and very sad at that too, that no officer can support himself or family upon such a pittance as Mr. "B" fixes in his schedule for each and every grade, I must enter my earnest and decided remonstrance against its favorable consideration by the Army or Congress. Having, like your correspondent "B," "drawn the pay of almost every grade named therein," I am unable to see in what way his system of regulating the pay of the Army benefits the service or officers of any grade. The Army is satisfied with the present differences of pay in the various grades, but like Oliver Twist ask for more, and like him, as a matter of justice and necessity. We cannot live decently upon our present salaries, and this fact is patent to the Army, to Congress and the whole country. If Congress fails to increase our pay, it will not be because it does not believe in the justice of our petition and prayers.

Let us examine Mr. "B" a little further. His schedule gives to a major the pay of a captain of fifteen years' service during the existence of the fifty cent commutation of rations, and to a captain the same pay which an officer of that grade of fifteen years' service receives now. But he most generously allows \$100 per year for every five years' service, which would give a captain of fifteen years' service \$300 a year less than we received prior to the act approved July 28, 1866. Well, a captain could not support himself and family on his pay at that time, and I therefore don't see how Mr. "B's" schedule regulating the pay is to improve matters. The fifty-cent commutation of rations gave us little enough wherewith to purchase our "daily bread," and Mr. Schenck's bill is no better, but heaven forefend! Don't regulate us by Mr. "B's" pay regulator or schedule.

A proper and just measure of increase or regulation of the pay of the Army would be to add twenty dollars to the pay proper of each grade, and increase for the next five years the commutation price of officers' subsistence to sixty cents per ration. This is the simplest and least objectionable mode of giving the Army what it needs, and will only give us, reduced to the standard of gold, the same pay—grade for grade—that we received before the war.

POVERTY.

CANNED BEEF IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I desire to call your attention to the rations of canned beef as it is now issued in the Navy, for I am now in the United States naval service, and was before this article was issued. In the several ships which I have served since its introduction, I have invariably found that the men either threw their canned beef overboard or destroyed it in some way or other. It was considered by all as a nuisance, and as it was issued twice we were thereby deprived of what we considered our legitimate ration, and consequently those days we were compelled to make our dinners on biscuit. I hope you will call the attention of the proper authorities to this abuse, and thereby merit the increased gratitude of the entire body of sailors in the United States service.

MARLIN-SPRUE.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

The following is an extract from a letter of a correspondent stationed in Dakota Territory:

It may not be uninteresting to you at this time to know something more of this Indian embroglio, and I will give you what I know of it.

The Sioux, the different bands of which are the Minnecojous, Ogallalabs, Brules and Sans Arcs, are the principal actors in the troubles now pending.

Now, the Sioux really have no right to the Powder River country. That country belonged formerly to the Crows. Many years since, however, the Sioux came over from Minnesota and the Missouri, and they took possession of the Crow country and have held it by conquest. Our road through this place to Montana passes by the Powder River, across to Tongue River, then on to the Big Horn River to the Yellowstone, directly through the former Crow country. This is the road so much objected to by the Sioux, and they have been adroit enough to induce the Gros Ventres (*de la prairie*), who are Blackfeet, and the Gros Ventres (*du sang*), who are Arapahoes, the Cheyennes (northern) Arapahoes, part of the Crows, and the Nez Percés (Snakes) to make common cause with them against the whites. I doubt very much whether any of the Assiveboines or the Ankapahs have been induced to go to war.

The tribes of this coalition can bring from seven to ten thousand men into the field, but they cannot exist long together, as they cannot get game for so large a number to subsist upon, and then they always quarrel among themselves if they attempt to remain together. It is my impression, from the best information I can get, that they will draw the troops as far up the country as possible, and then they will divide into several parties and endeavor to take and burn the posts left in the rear, and do all the damage they can generally. If we go against them with anything under three thousand men we will have to be "wiser than serpents."

LIEUTENANT H. L. Stone, Forty-first United States Infantry, has been relieved from further duty on recruiting service in New Orleans, and been ordered to proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and report to his regimental commander for duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, and especially such as relate to the movements of vessels and officers.

The flagship *Powhatan* was in the Bay of Callao, Jan. 21st.

MATHEW B. Smith, deserted from the U. S. steamer *De Soto*, December 8th last.

CAPTAIN C. W. Pickering, U. S. Navy, has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

The steamer *Monocacy*, Commander S. P. Carter, was at Cape of Good Hope, December 17th, en route to the Asiatic Squadron.

The steamer *Don*, Commander Ralph Chandler, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to proceed to New York.

The steamer *Lackawanna*, Captain William Reynolds, was at Valparaiso, Chili, December 27th last; she was to sail on that day for Honolulu.

The *Lancaster*, on the 31st January, was at Nassau, New Providence, loading coal and provisions, and was to sail again in a few days for Norfolk.

LIEUTENANT John C. Morgan, U. S. M. C., has been detached from the Philadelphia barracks and ordered to Mound City, Ill., on the 8th inst.

The steamer *Penobscot*, Lieutenant Commander Fleming, arrived at St. Thomas, West Indies, January 17th. She had experienced very heavy weather.

DESPATCHES received at the Navy Department announce that the United States steamer *Monocacy* was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th December en route to the Asiatic Squadron.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Jonathan Young, ordered to Philadelphia for examination, prior to promotion, returned to the U. S. steamer *Vandalia*, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 11th inst.

The steamer *Massachusetts* went out of commission at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 7th instant, the officers and crew being transferred to the *Neuborn*, which latter vessel was ordered to sail from that yard on the 9th instant.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. K. Thatcher, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, in a despatch dated January 16th, reports the arrival of the steamer *Saranac* at San Francisco, Cal., from Guyanas, for supplies, when everything was quiet.

The steamer *Mohican*, which has been stationed at Panama, has been ordered to proceed to Acapulco, Mexico, and relieve the *Mohongo*, Commander James A. Greer, which latter vessel will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of being repaired.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, Commander Hopkins, at Tenerife, Canary Islands, on the 17th of December last, from St. Paul de Loanda. The steamer left the next day for Lisbon. All well on board.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Lieutenant-Commander Fleming, commanding the U. S. steamer *Penobscot*, under date of January 24th, announcing her arrival at St. Thomas, West Indies, on the 17th ult. She reports having experienced very heavy weather. The health of the inhabitants of St. Thomas has greatly improved, the epidemic diseases having almost entirely disappeared.

On the 26th ultimo, the Secretary of the Navy directed the commandant of the Marine Corps to prepare a list of officers whom he considered worthy of promotion by merit; their eligibility to be determined by their respective records of services during the war. This action is hailed with delight by the majority of the officers and friends of the corps, as it was apprehended by many that the extremely unsatisfactory principle of advancements by numbers would be adopted.

DESPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore John A. Winslow, commanding the Gulf Squadron, dated Pensacola Bay, February 5th, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, of the *Tahoma*, at Vera Cruz, in which he states that on the 19th of January about fifteen hundred French and Belgian troops came down from the City of Mexico, and with other troops already there, were immediately embarked for France on board the transport *Rhone*. He further states that all the French garrisons from before the City of Mexico have been withdrawn into the city, and are rapidly being moved to the coast.

A GALVESTON paper of the 1st inst. says: Major Boyd, of the U. S. Coast Survey, who has been engaged on the approaches to Galveston harbor for some time past, has nearly completed his labors. He finds several alterations in the old chart necessary. The east end of Pelican Spit has been washed away nearly a fourth of a mile, and the narrow channel which recently confined the waters at that point has been widened and filled up, until only eight or nine feet of water is now found, where thirty once existed. We understand that it is the opinion of the engineers that the channel may be narrowed by artificial means, so as to cause the current to restore the former depth.

The officers and crew of the U. S. supply ship *Massachusetts* were on the 7th inst. transferred to the *Neuborn*, which vessel left the Navy-yard, New York, on the 9th inst., with stores for the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons. The following is a list of officers of the *Neuborn*: Acting Master-Commanding, R. Y. Holley; Acting Master Pilot, Philomen Dickenson; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, F. G. K. Lennan; Acting Ensigns, Robert Hunter, Henry W. O'Hara, Wm. Robinson; Past Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. F. A. Torbert; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Samuel P. Boyer; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Thomas Dobbs; Acting Second Engineers, H. F. Hayden, S. H. Margo, Benjamin James; Third Assistant Engineers, Charles F. Dyso, Edward I. Swords; Mates, Charles F. Thomas, Wm. Parks, A. M. Bergner.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted Brevet Captain J. H. Wood, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVET Major L. T. Morris, Captain Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been ordered to take command of the post of Jacksonport, Ark.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, a private in the Veteran Reserve Corps, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for five days, has been granted First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William F. Akerman, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy).

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

FIRST Lieutenant E. S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report to Major General Howard, for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower, Colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

FIRST Lieutenant E. P. Ewers, transferred from the Nineteenth to the Thirty-seventh Infantry, has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General C. O. Augur, Colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

CAPTAIN J. F. Chur, of the Veteran Reserve Corps (recently appointed) has been rejected by the Surgeon of the Examining Board on account of physical disability.

FIRST Lieutenant J. S. Hammer, and Second Lieutenant James S. Wilson, transferred from the Thirty-seventh to the Nineteenth Infantry, have reported for duty at Fort Gibson, C. N.

CAPTAIN Edward C. Knower, Ninth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States to date December 31, 1866.

THE leave of absence for seven days, granted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John F. Randolph, Surgeon U. S. A., by post commander at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., has been extended five days.

LEAVE of absence for six months, to date from April 20, 1867, with permission to visit Europe, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, First U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT E. C. Ewing, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days for the benefit of his health, based on surgeon's certificate, has been granted Captain Louis E. Crone, Forty-second (Veteran) Regiment Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant A. G. Brady, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps) has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. Kiddoo, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), has been relieved from duty with the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to duty with his regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

BREVET Brigadier-General J. Totten, Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to and inspect the posts in the harbor of New York, in the following order: Forts Schuyler, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Wadsworth.

MAJOR John Hamilton, First U. S. Artillery, passed a satisfactory examination on the 8th inst., before the Board appointed to examine officers appointed in the Artillery arm of the service which is in session at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Baton Rouge, La., and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Jackson, Major Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Sheridan on the 4th instant.

PERMISSION has been granted First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lucius Crooker, Tenth United States Colored Artillery, (heavy), to delay joining his regiment until such time as he can transfer public property for which he is responsible.

LEAVE of absence for seven days has been granted Brevet Colonel Albert Tracey, Major U. S. A., member of General Court-martial in session at New York City; the leave to take effect at the conclusion of the case on trial at the receipt of this order.

BREVET Brigadier-General F. D. Sewall, Inspector General Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to proceed to Richmond, Fortress Monroe, and other points in Virginia, where Freedmen's camps are to be found, and procure homes for the persons there congregated.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. H. Gaebel, Sixteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, First Lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has permission to delay reporting for duty ten days after passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board in New York City.

So much of Special Orders No. 37, Paragraph 6, January 23, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's Office, as honorably discharged Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Chur, Captain Twenty-first regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been revoked, and he will continue on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

CAPTAIN J. E. Farnsworth, Thirty-seventh Colored Troops, and P. H. Aldrich, One Hundred and Seventh Colored Troops, who have been on recruiting service for this regiment, have been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service, their services being no longer required.

LIEUTENANT Albion Howe, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been assigned to Company F. of that regiment and been

ordered to report to Captain C. L. Best, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, for duty with his company, which is now stationed at Battery Rodgers, near Alexandria, Va.

CAPTAIN J. W. Spangler, Sixth United States Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, will at once assume command of Company G, of that regiment. Brevet Captain J. H. Wood will turn over to Captain Spangler, all public property in his possession pertaining to the company.

To enable Brevet Captain Nathaniel Burbank to proceed to Louisville, Ky., under instructions from the War Department, Second Lieutenant J. L. Spalding, First U. S. Infantry, has been temporarily assigned to duty by Brevet Major-General Mower, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Louisiana.

BREVET Colonel John Moore, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, and assigned to duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor (temporarily), during the absence of Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Brown, Surgeon, President Army Medical Examining Board, now in session at New York City.

To enable Second Lieutenant Allen Smith, First U. S. Infantry, to proceed to Fort Pike with his company, he has been relieved from duty as Recorder of the Board of Officers appointed by Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 7, current series from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, and Second Lieutenant E. L. Barnes, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, appointed in his stead.

THE following named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States, as of the date set opposite their respective names: Brevet Colonel Allan Rutherford, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Regiment, January 9th; First Lieutenant Owen W. Cotton, Nineteenth Regiment, January 10th.

BREVET Major-General C. C. Augur, Colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry, was, on the 9th ult., ordered to proceed to Omaha, Nebraska Territory, and relieve Brevet Major-General Philip St. G. Cooke, Brigadier-General, in the command of the Department of the Platte. General Augur assumed command of the Department of the Platte on the 23d inst.

GENERAL Sheridan on the 7th inst. issued the following order: Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, Colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Commanding District of Louisiana, having been prevented until the present time, by the necessities of the service, from complying with the usual order of the War Department respecting examination, will now proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, and report to the President of the Examining Board in that city for examination. He is authorized to delay three days after the conclusion of his examination before returning to his post. Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will command the District of Louisiana during the absence of Brevet Major-General Mower.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans, at the office of the Post Commissary, Friday, January 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon an alleged deficiency in a lot of commissary and subsistence stores, to be turned over to the Commissary Department, for which Second Lieutenant W. H. Currie, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), late Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Brashear City, Louisiana, is responsible. The Board will fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain and Brevet Major A. W. Greeley, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, First Lieutenant J. M. Hamilton, Ninth U. S. Colored Infantry; Second Lieutenant B. F. Strong, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy).

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans, at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, Tuesday, February 5, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the condition of, and an alleged deficiency in, a certain lot of Quartermaster's Stores received by Colonel Strang, January 25 to January 31, 1867, from Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Washington City, D. C. If damaged or deficient, the Board will ascertain the nature, and to what extent, and fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, First U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant Patrick Branagan, First U. S. Infantry, Second Lieutenant Charles King, First U. S. Artillery.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday the first day of February, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant William E. Dougherty, First United States Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Graham, First United States Artillery; Major G. A. Forstyth, Ninth United States Cavalry; Brevet Major M. R. Marston, First United States Infantry; Brevet Major Kinzie Bates, First United States Infantry; Captain T. H. Reeves, Thirty-ninth United States Infantry; Captain Gaines Lawson, Thirty-ninth United States Infantry; Brevet Captain C. D. Viele, First United States Infantry; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, First United States Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A BOARD of Officers was ordered to convene at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Thursday the 7th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to select, by actual observation, and recommend for purchase, a suitable site for the proposed Military Cemetery at that place. The Board will examine and report upon the title to the land selected, and upon the market value of, and the price asked for the same. The land selected to be next adjoining that in which the greater number of bodies of soldiers are now interred, in that vicinity, and sufficient in extent for the purpose required. Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Hartwell, Colonel Tenth United States Colored Artillery, (heavy). Brevet Brigadier-General L. D. Watkins, Lieutenant Colonel Twentieth United States Infantry, Brevet Major Albert Loring, Captain Tenth United States Colored Artillery, (heavy).

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

The students of an English medical college have protested against a proposed measure of the Admiralty in regard to officers of their profession. At a meeting they passed the following resolution: "That this meeting views with dissatisfaction the proposal of the Admiralty as reported in the *British Medical Journal* of January 12th, to subsidize medical students of three years' standing until they have become qualified medical practitioners on condition of entering into a bond to serve in the Navy for ten years. It believes this to be likely to bring discredit upon the whole profession, inasmuch as the standard of the naval medical service, far from being raised by it, would be considerably lowered by the class of men such an inducement would be likely to bring into it."

The annual report of the Inspector-General of musketry, gives an account of the years instruction in musketry practice at the Hythe and Fleetwood schools. The number of men of all ranks and in all branches of service who received instruction was 1,678. The following results show the yearly course of practice with sergeant instructors. They are recorded as evidence of what squads of men do with the Enfield rifle when carefully and systematically trained. These non-commissioned officers were not selected as instructors on account of good shooting, many of them being only second-class shots. The average points obtained in the first period at Hythe, 53; at Fleetwood, 51; ditto in volley firing, 24 at Hythe, 25 at Fleetwood; the percentage of first-class minus third class men, at Hythe 95, at Fleetwood, 92; figure of merit at Hythe, 172, at Fleetwood, 168. The average points obtained in the second class, second period—at Hythe, 40.57; at Fleetwood, 32.13; ditto first class third period—at Hythe, 19.80; at Fleetwood, 21.33; ditto rapid file firing at Hythe, 14.10; time, five minutes, twelve seconds. Average points obtained second class second period—in skirmishing at the Hythe, 17.10. Of 483 petty officers instructed at the two schools, 300 received certificates of qualification for appointment as sergeant instructors, and the remaining 183 were found ineligible.

The "workshop of the world" must be in very remarkable disorder when large government contracts for works of constructions are sent out of the country. A contract has been signed for the construction of a basin, docks, factories and other works connected with the intended enlargement of Chatham Dock-yard. The estimated outlay is one and a quarter millions. Although the most eminent engineering firms in England were limited to send proposals, they either shrank from the undertaking or tendered on terms which the Admiralty thought inadmissible, and the contract has accordingly passed into the hands of Mr. GABRIELLI, the head of an Italian house. He is not known in connection with any large works in England, but has performed several considerable undertakings in other parts of England, among which are the Royal Dock-yards of Malta. In a few weeks 2,000 hands will be at work at Chatham.

The first instalment of 5,000 converted Snider rifles have arrived at Chatham for distribution to ships in commission. Converted rifles will soon be ready for issue to the troops.

In reference to the military agitation in France, and the discussion of the subject in the "popular" vein by the papers, the *Union Bretonne* publishes a reply made in 1834 by Marshal BUGAUD to the opposition of that day. Enthusiasm has been spoken of. Everybody thinks this is a great aid in making war. Gentlemen, enthusiasm is an admirable thing when accompanied by strong battalions; by itself it is a passing ephemeral virtue, like all strong passions and the least thing suffices to destroy it. A few days bad bivouacking will cause it to evaporate; a battery of 40 guns pouring grape-shot into a body of enthusiasts will speedily reduce them to silence. Then you are told and it has been said over and over again that the volunteer regiments at the commencement of the Revolution conquered Europe, thanks to their enthusiasm. Well gentlemen that is false; you have only to consult history. In 162 campaigns and battles the volunteers were nearly altogether unsuceptible to discipline, because among them were men who brought the spirit of political clubs into the Army, a thing incompatible with discipline and military strength. They were beaten under almost all circumstances, and it was only at the battle of Fleurus they began to be of any service. At Jemappes and Valmy the principal forces were composed of the old Army of the line. It was the system on which the foreigners conducted the war that saved France. That system was continually tentative—falsely called methodical. This it was which saved the French Republic, and gave time to collect men and to prepare for the great deeds they afterward performed."

By order from the Horse Guards, in future a service of not less than five years, exclusive of leave of absence (except the usual leave annually granted to officers), will be required to render an officer eligible to be examined for admission to the staff college.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CATRON.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

THE JOURNAL AND THE GALAXY.

To meet the desire of many readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who wish also to obtain THE GALAXY, the publishers will send the two publications for one year for TEN DOLLARS.

ARMY PAY.

AN influential New York journal, we are sorry to say, comes out against the proposed increase of officers' pay. The ground, however, on which it rests its opposition we believe to be untenable. In brief, the argument is this: While the present "gigantic indebtedness" of the country continues, the salary of no Government employees should be raised. Army officers are Government employees: therefore their salaries should not be raised. This logic is based on one of those sweeping generalizations which cannot stand analysis. There is a very wide difference between Army officers and Washington bureau clerks. Whatever may be the deserts of the latter, they owe their positions, as a class, to political favor, to the party services or social influence of themselves or their friends, and require no special profession or education for their duties. Army officers pursue a profession. Their profession is one requiring a long previous education. The bureau clerk gets his snug berth at the incoming of a political party with whom he can secure influence; comes usually from another business than that of Government employee; takes up his clerkship as a temporary makeshift, in lack of a legitimate calling; and goes out, with the decline of his party or his friends, to some other employment. The civil employee does not usually require special endowment of character, or special skill, or training for his place. It is otherwise with the officer. In fine, it is no disparagement of the clerks to say that the officers of our Army have a different and higher sphere of public duties to perform; duties not temporary, but for a lifetime. When Mr. JENCKES's civil-service scheme has been established, and has been working for a generation, the force of our present argument may be gone: but it holds good now.

It will be observed, of course, that we have nothing to say for or against the plan of increasing the salaries of the Government clerks. That discussion falls out of our province. At present the chances seem to favor their efforts at higher pay; but however this may be, the claims of Army officers rest on an entirely different basis.

There is one other point to consider. The over-anxiety of some of our political philosophers for the welfare of posterity is getting to be a little annoying. Whenever the least effort is made to discharge the debts the nation owes to its living defenders, the claims of "posterity" are thrust in our faces. We need not go so far as to echo the well-known indignant query, "What has posterity ever done for us?" But we may at least urge that our generation has done something for it. If, in view of the last five years, posterity is not satisfied with the patriotism and prudence of our days, and grumbles because we pay our heroic soldiers and sailors their dues, we think we had best endure the posthumous basting, and at least be just to those to whom alone it is owing that the nation will have a future history. We do

not now propose to go into the grand question of paying or postponing the national debt. Much may be said on either side of the controversy. There are quite as good arguments for offering a breathing-spell to the distressed country as for squeezing the debt at once out of it by enormous pressure.

But, whatever may be the abstract policy advisable, as regards the nation at large, we hold that there is an exceptionable propriety in refusing to saddle our Army and Navy, at least, with the burdens of a depreciated currency and a crushing taxation. It is to these services that we owe the salvation of our nation; and to pay them at least honest wages is poor gratitude enough. Now, even the political economists, who, frightened at the "gigantic indebtedness" of the country, strive to build up a Chinese wall around it, and then mulct everybody inside to oblige posterity—even these theorists, we repeat, are fain to confess that, in future years, the pay of the Army and Navy must be increased. This argument admits the great point—a point incontestable, indeed—that the pay is now insufficient; but any relief must not be thought of, on account of our great debts. This position sets the whole question at issue in a very clear light. For what fairness is there in underpaying the soldiers and sailors of the present day, who perilled life and limb for the country in a war whose like may never again be seen, in the hope of overpaying the soldiers and sailors of the future, who perhaps will never serve the nation through peril at all?

Doubtless it will be suggested that this argument is not entirely good, because the larger part of the patriotic services for which we claim that national gratitude and reward are due, were rendered by ex volunteers, now become citizens; and, further, that the question at issue is of future pay of the Regular Army officers, who will not soon be called upon in the way they were during the Rebellion. But, as to that, our views do broadly apply to all our citizen-soldiers. We urge the same argument, whenever any question of the payment of past dues to any troops, officers or men, soldiers or sailors, white or black, comes up. We urge it also in cases of any just rewards of past valor. A nation begins its retrenchment at the wrong end when it is unjust to its old soldiers and parsimonious to the force it expects to mould into a splendid army in the future. Moreover, the present Army officers have nearly all served in the field during the Rebellion. The objection, that they will no longer be as useful to the country as in the past, is particularly untimely, since this very week we find Congress providing for intrusting the reconstruction of the nation—the government and destiny of the entire South—to their hands. These are the men who are to have "an easy time." Not only all the ordinary duties of their profession, amid the growing contingencies of both foreign and intestine war, but also the political management of a third of the Union—with special provisions against their receiving extra pay!

We have been discussing, in this article, only that single phase of the pay question which is affected by the condition of public finances. We cannot see why an universally admitted injustice toward the faithful defenders of the nation should be suffered to go on for the gratification of unborn generations. We protest that this brooding over posterity is as silly as the proverbial fatuity of exhuming one's ancestry. Let us do simple justice to the soldiery of our own times. How it is that we are unjust in our present rate of paying the Army officers, we have already shown in some scores of articles in the JOURNAL, and need not again demonstrate. Indeed, the very term, "increase of pay," is unfair and deceptive. What officers want is to have their pay produce what it used to produce before the war. They were paid in gold, and knew what that would allow them to rely upon. It is not "increase," but "restoration" of pay they desire. At present, they are exposed to the fluctuations of finance, and to whatever rise or fall in prices may be produced by brokers, speculators, and political agitators.

SOME time ago it was announced that Mr. F. W. SEWARD had started in a vessel on a "mysterious mission." Public curiosity, piqued at the exciting news, wandered into conjecture; and settled, at length, into a theory that the Assistant Secretary was gone southerly in search of the island it was proposed to buy from Spain for a coaling station. The voyager

has returned, and we are sparingly told that the "trip" did not result in anything definite, so far as his official mission is concerned."

What a number of abortive "missions" has our worthy Department of State to answer for, of late years! Rather, how sure a thing it has got to be, that any of its mysterious missions must prove abortive. There were the series of barren missions to Richmond and to Niagara toward the end of the war; then the Secretary's own mission to St. Thomas, whose only effect was to bring deluded SANTA ANNA here to our shores, to add to the embroilment of Mexico; then there was the shabby and vapid SHERMAN-CAMPBELL mission to the camps of JAUREZ, which the ambassadors never saw; finally, there is the one just recorded. Let us congratulate ourselves, however, that all this might be worse—the expeditions had better result in nothing than result in mischief.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

WITH a promptness quite praiseworthy, Congress has taken hold of the Military Bill, and carried it triumphantly through. When the veto shall have been put upon it, it will return to endure that crucial test of the two-thirds vote to which most important bills are now subjected. Until its ultimate fate is thus determined, comment on its probable operation will be unnecessary. It may be observed, however, that it is a good point in favor of the bill, that, after wrangling and delaying for two years over sundry other schemes, and being unable to agree, the Reconstruction Committee jumped at this on the very day of its presentation, reported it instantly with hardly an alteration, and ran it victoriously through the House with much less opposition than any other possible scheme would have secured. One hundred and nine to fifty-five is a strong vote for any plan of political reconstruction to receive. There are probably thirty or forty Congressmen on each side who will not listen to compromise or concession. The true object should be to secure the support of that great intermediate class who wish to make some prompt and proper adjustment of national difficulties, based on the actual wants of the South.

As a political or party measure, we have no word to say upon this Military Bill. Probably it is not offered as such. But as a military measure, and as one affecting the line of duties already devolving on a large part of our Army, we do give it hearty welcome. We hear constant news and reports from our officers at the South regarding the state of society and of law there; we see and converse with very many who visit the North from all parts of the insurrectionary region, from Maryland to Texas. We honestly declare that their testimony is substantially unanimous as to the chaotic condition of a portion of the South; the lack of law, of order, and of evenhanded justice; the unbridled reign of such crimes as murder and robbery, often accompanied with vindictive cruelty; the want of co-operation between the civil and military authorities; the need of strengthening the latter by the authority of the Government.

We have nothing now to say on the dry, legal question (usually discussed with so much heat and froth) whether, as an actual fact, the Southern States are in the Union, or under the Union. But in either alternative, they are not now in proper condition to have restored to them the local civil governments they formerly enjoyed. If only the well-authenticated and official reports of the officers stationed in the South be examined for the past year, the truth of this statement will become apparent. Indeed, we believe it is not generally questioned; the only doubt is about the best method of remedying the evil. Now, the bill in question has some verbal defects which, in the opinion of many people, ought to have been eliminated. It has also some sweeping provisions which might have been, perhaps, moderated or guarded. But, upon the whole, its spirit is sound and wise. It aims, as we understand, to go back to last Summer, when the military authority was subverted at the South, and commence again where we so unhappily left off. It proposes to restore that quasi military jurisdiction under which the war left the South, and begin the work of reconstruction where it was interrupted. It is hard to lose so much time, to have thrown away nearly a year, especially in the present distracted state of the country. Yet if, as the majority hold, what has been done in the South of late is illegal and void,

the best way is to return as soon as possible to where we went astray.

That military jurisdiction at the South can be carried out with ease and benefit, is the almost unanimous testimony of our officers now there. The great trouble, hitherto, has been in a general impression that the garrisons were usurpers, that they would soon be withdrawn, and that their acts would not be backed up by the Government. Accordingly, many of our officers have been insulted in private and thwarted in public. But, when once legislative authority sustains them, the difficulty will vanish. The South was progressing favorably under military rule until last Summer, and its reestablishment by the Regular Army will be under vastly happier auspices.

It was in the Spring of 1865 that the arms of the Republic hopelessly crushed out Rebellion. The rest of the task was then left to civil authorities, the military being to a great extent merely auxiliary. Two years have nearly passed, and the civil powers, finding the affair too great for them, attempt to hand it back to the jurisdiction of the military. The result is a sufficient compliment to the executive and administrative abilities of the Army, on which, at the end of the war, much doubt was so unjustly thrown.

In the Indian plan to which the name of Colonel PARKER, of General GRANT's staff, is attached, it is declared that our Government can never adopt the "policy of a total extermination of the Indian race" within her limits. In Congress, the other day, a document was presented deprecating the policy of extermination. These expressions of opinion are perfectly safe; they are simple dictates of humanity. But, judging from comments in the public press, one would suppose that these correct commonplaces were aimed as side-thrusts against our military officers! If so, nothing could be more unjust. The allegation made in some quarters, that the report of General SHERMAN advocates a policy of general extermination, is entirely false. Nothing therein warrants such a construction. We do not doubt that some of the settlers on the Plains would like to see the "red-skins" exterminated and their reservations confiscated. Not so with our soldiery. What most of our officers do hold, however, is that the extermination of the tribes is not only possible, but probable, under the present system. They believe that either we must change the treaty and trading policy, or the Indians will soon be utterly extinct as tribes.

The plan of Colonel PARKER is not novel, but has frequently been urged by officers on the frontier. In like manner, the danger of the Indians being exterminated is no new discovery, but was pointed out long ago, only then it passed unheeded. On the 23d of May, 1865, General POPE, in an official report to headquarters, declared that "wisdom and humanity" alike seem to demand some policy which shall save "the Indian from complete and violent extinction." This question is now directly and barely presented. "Either the extermination of the Indian tribes by force, or some policy of supporting them by the General Government at places where, deprived of arms, and of the power to do injury or indulge their wandering habits, they can be subsisted and protected and subjected, under the most favorable circumstances, to the influences of education and Christianity." Here we find not only the danger of extermination pointed out by military authority, but the precise responsibility of it fixed—namely, on the Indian traders, agents, and other parasites of the Indian Bureau—and the proper remedy suggested. So, a month later, we discover the same officer declaring that "the present system" of Indian policy has only to be pursued a few years longer, and "it is certain that no Indians will be left to treat with." Abundant examples could be cited to show that it is our military officers who have always kept in view and urged a humane and protecting policy, and the civil authorities who, under the guise of peace, have practically favored extermination.

It so happens that a recent illustration sets the point just referred to in a very clear light. In the extract just cited, it will be noticed that one of the measures proposed is to civilize the Indians, in order that they may not need to live by hunting, and hence may be deprived of fire-arms. Now, we find, as stated last week, that, at this time of general uprising among the Indians, the Bureau is authorizing the issue to them of arms! We would submit that if

anybody is aiming at the extermination of the Indians, it is the Indian Bureau; for they are not only fomenting the anger of the Indians, but supplying them with the means of expressing it in war. We hear from one authority a repetition of the chronic complaint of the unequal distribution of presents by agents, whose bad faith and injustice are stimulating the Indians to hostilities. On the other hand, having thus nursed their passions, the Bureau supplies the weapons for use against the whites. Hence General GRANT very justly declares of this issue of arms:

If the present practice is to be continued, I do not see that any course is left open for us but to withdraw our troops to the settlements and call upon Congress to provide means and troops to carry on formidable hostilities against the Indians, until all the Indians or all the whites of the great plains, and between the settlements on the Missouri and the Pacific slope, are exterminated.

Who, then, are the abettors of extermination—the soldiers or the civilians? We are glad that this issue has been so directly made and so strongly pushed; and we cannot doubt that the result will be the absorption of the Indian Bureau by the War Department.

The following is a list of the officers who have passed the Army Board which is sitting at Louisville, Kentucky, for the examination of officers appointed in the Infantry arm of the service:—Lieutenant-Colonels, GEORGE P. BUELL, Twenty-ninth Infantry; WM. R. SHAFER, Forty-first Infantry. Major, JOHN R. LEWIS, Forty-fourth Infantry. Captains, JAMES H. GAGEBY, Thirty-seventh Infantry; WM. M. KILGOUR, Forty-first Infantry; HENRY C. CURLIN, Thirty-eighth Infantry; DANIEL W. BURKE, Forty-fifth Infantry; S. C. WILLIAMSON, Forty-second Infantry. First Lieutenants, DOUGLAS POPE, Thirty-seventh Infantry; REUBEN C. KISS, Twenty-fifth Infantry; W. F. LYNCH, Forty-second Infantry; JOHN TYLER, Forty-third Infantry; C. H. PARSON, Twelfth Infantry; GEORGE BOLDS, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Second Lieutenants, A. VAN SCHRAEDER, Eleventh Infantry; H. P. JONES, Thirty-seventh Infantry; W. K. BOURNE, Forty-second Infantry; E. L. M'CAULLAY, Twenty-seventh Infantry; R. FRANK WALLUN, Thirty-first Infantry; WM. HOELOCKE, Thirty-ninth Infantry; S. W. GROESBECK, Forty-second Infantry; JOHN C. BALFE, Thirty-ninth Infantry; E. T. WALLACE, Twenty-fourth Infantry; WILLIAM F. DUBOIS, Fifteenth Infantry; THAD. H. CAPUN, Ninth Infantry.

A TULON letter says of the Chinese war: "Vice Admiral ROZE, seeing that the Korean diplomats were trying to spin out the negotiations until the river of Kanghoa should be closed by ice, weighed anchor and brought the squadron safely into Chinese ports. Several things were observed which showed there was no time to lose if a disaster were to be escaped. The flower of the Korean Army had come against the French forces, and in an attack upon a fortified pagoda it was perceived that the enemy fought well, and repulsed the assault with so much vigor that the French began to think better of it, for they were obliged to retire with several officers and sailors wounded.

The following is a list of the officers who have, since last report, passed a satisfactory examination before the Board, sitting in New York, for the examination of officers appointed in the Infantry arm of the service: Captains, ALEX. MOORE, Thirty-eighth; R. ROBBINS, Forty-third. First Lieutenant, R. AVEAY, Forty-fourth. Second Lieutenants, E. B. NORTHUP, Forty-fourth; C. H. GREEN, Seventeenth; F. L. MCCARTHY, Twenty-seventh; A. WISHART, Twenty-seventh; G. S. JENNINGS, Forty-third.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Adjutant-General under date of February 5th, the enlisted men in hospital at Fort Schuyler deemed fit for duty, belonging to companies stationed without the limits of the Department of the East, will be sent to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, whence they will be forwarded to their command; the Quartermaster's Department furnishing the necessary transportation.

The following officers have appeared before the Examining Board in session at Washington, D. C., for the Cavalry arm of the service, since last report: Captain JOHN P. VANDEWEILE, Tenth Regiment; First Lieutenants MYLES MOTLAN, Seventh, and W. B. KENNEDY, Tenth Regiment.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Scott, Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, and has been assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at Division Headquarters.

THE immense amount of ordnance stores accumulated at Little Rock Arsenal during the war have been shipped to St. Louis, by Lieutenant GEORGE F. TOWLE, Acting Ordnance Officer at the Arsenal.

THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND SERAPIS.

SIR:—I send you another naval reminiscence which I cut from a Washington paper in 1852-3, and which I hope will interest your readers as much as did Mr. Buckingham's account of the building of the in Boston 1798.

(From the Washington Union.)

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following hitherto unpublished account, by an eye-witness and participator of the great naval combat between the *Bon Homme Richard*, under the command of the renowned Paul Jones, and the *Serapis*. It will be read with interest:

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND THE SERAPIS, FURNISHED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT RICHARD DALE, OF THE BON HOMME RICHARD.

On the 23d of September, 1779, being below, I was roused by an unusual noise on deck. This induced me to go upon deck, when I found the men were awaying up the royal yards preparatory to making sail for a large fleet under our lee. I asked the coasting pilot what fleet it was. He answered: "The Baltic fleet, under convoy of the *Serapis*, of 44 guns, and the *Countess of Scarborough*, of 20 guns." A general chase then commenced of the *Bon Homme Richard*, the *Vengeance*, the *Pallas*, and the *Alliance*, the latter ship being then in sight after a separation from the squadron of nearly three weeks, but which ship, as usual, disregarded the private signals of the Commodore.

At this time our fleet headed to the northward, with a light breeze, Flamborough Head being about two leagues distant. At 7 p. m., it was evident that the Baltic fleet perceived we were in chase, from the signal from the *Serapis* for the merchantman to stand in shore. At the same time the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough* tacked ship and stood off shore, with the intention of drawing off our attention from the convoy. When these ships had separated from the convoy about two miles, they again tacked, and stood in shore after the merchantman. At about 8, being within hail, the *Serapis* demanded, "What ship is that?" He was answered, "I can't hear what you say." Immediately after, the *Serapis* hailed again: "What ship is that? Answer immediately, or I shall be under the necessity of firing into you." At this moment I received orders from Commodore Jones to commence the action with a broadside, which, indeed, appeared simultaneous on board both ships. Our position being to windward of the *Serapis*, we passed ahead of her, and the *Serapis*, coming up on our larboard quarter, the action commenced abreast of each other. The *Serapis* soon passed ahead of the *Bon Homme Richard*; and when he thought he had gained a distance sufficient to go down athwart the forefoot to rake us, found he had not enough distance, and that the *Bon Homme Richard* would be aboard him, put his helm a lee, which brought the two ships on a line, and the *Bon Homme Richard*, having a headway, ran her bows into the stern of the *Serapis*.

We had remained in this situation but a few minutes when we were again hailed by the *Serapis*, "Has your ship struck?" To which Captain Jones answered, "I have not yet begun to fight." As we were unable to bring a single gun to bear upon the *Serapis*, our topsails were backed, while those of the *Serapis* being filled, the ships separated. The *Serapis* wore short round on her heel, and her jib-boom ran into the mizzen rigging of the *Bon Homme Richard*. In this situation the ships were made fast together with a hawser, the bowsprit of the *Serapis* to the mizzenmast of the *Bon Homme Richard*, and the action recommenced from the starboard side of the two ships. With a view of separating the ships, the *Serapis* let go her anchor, which manoeuvre brought her and the stern of the *Bon Homme Richard* to the wind, while the ships lay closely pressed against each other. A novelty in naval combats was now presented to many witnesses, but to few admirers.

The rammers were run into the respective ships to enable the men to load after the lower ports of the *Serapis* had been blown away, to make room for running out their guns, and in this situation the ships remained until between 10 and 11 o'clock p. m., when the engagement terminated by the surrender of the *Serapis*.

From the commencement to the termination of the action there was not a man on board of the *Bon Homme Richard* ignorant of the superiority of the *Serapis*, both in weight of metal and the qualities of the crews. The crew of that ship was picked seamen, and the ship itself had been only a few months off the stocks; whereas, the crew of the *Bon Homme Richard* consisted of part American, English and French, and a part of Maltese, Portuguese and Malays. These latter contributed, by their want of naval skill and knowledge of the English language, to depress rather than elevate a just hope of success in a combat under such circumstances. Neither the consideration of the relative force of the ships, the fact of the blowing up of the gun deck above them by the bursting of two of the eighteen pounders, nor the alarm that the ship was sinking, could depress the ardor or change the determination of the brave Captain Jones, his officers and men. Neither the repeated broadsides of the *Alliance*, given with the view of sinking or disabling the *Bon Homme Richard*, the frequent necessity of suspending the combat to extinguish the flames, which several times were within a few inches of the magazine, nor the liberation by the master-at-arms of nearly five hundred prisoners, could weaken or change the purpose of the American commander.

At the moment of the liberation of the prisoners, one of them, a commander of a twenty-gun ship taken a few days before, passed through the ports on board the *Serapis*, and informed Captain Pearson that if he would hold out a little while longer, the ship alongside would either strike or sink, and that all the prisoners had been released to save their lives. The combat was accordingly continued with renewed ardor by the *Serapis*.

The fire from the tops of the *Bon Homme Richard* was conducted with so much skill and effect as to destroy ultimately every man who appeared upon the quarter deck of the *Serapis*, and induced the commander to order the survivors to go below. Nor even under the shelter of the decks were they more secure.

The powder-monkeys of the *Serapis*, finding no officer to receive the eighteen-pound cartridges brought from the magazine, threw them on the main deck and went for more.

These cartridges, being scattered along the deck, and numbers of them broken, it so happened that some of the hand grenades thrown from the main yard of the *Bon Homme Richard*, which was directly over the main hatch of the *Serapis*, fell upon this powder and produced a most awful explosion. The effect was tremendous; more than twenty of the enemy were blown to pieces, and many stood with only the collars of their shirts upon their bodies.

In less than an hour afterward, the flag of England, which had been nailed to the mast of the *Serapis*, was struck by Captain Pearson's own hand, as none of his people would venture aloft on this duty—and this, too, when more than 1,500 persons were witnessing the conflict and the humiliating termination of it from Scarborough and Flamborough Head. Upon finding that the flag of the *Serapis* had been struck, I went to Captain Jones, and asked whether I might board the *Serapis*? to which he consented; and jumping upon the gun-wale seized the main-brace pennant, and swung myself upon her quarter-deck. Midshipman Mayrant followed with a party of men, and was immediately run through the thigh with a boarding pike by some of the enemy in the waist, who were not informed of the surrender of their ship.

I found Captain Pearson standing on the leeward side of the quarter deck, and addressing myself to him, said, "Sir, I have orders to send you on board the ship alongside." The first lieutenant of the *Serapis*, coming up at this moment, inquired of Captain Pearson whether the ship alongside had struck to him? To which I replied, "No, sir, the contrary; he has struck to us." The lieutenant renewing his inquiry, "Have you struck, sir?" was answered, "Yes, I have." The lieutenant replied, "I have nothing more to say," and was about to return below, when I informed him that he must accompany Captain Pearson on board the ship alongside. He said, "If you will permit me to go below I will silence the firing of the lower-deck guns." This request was refused, and, with Captain Pearson, he was passed over to the deck of the *Bon Homme Richard*. Orders being sent below to cease firing, the engagement terminated after a most obstinate contest of three hours and a half.

Upon receiving Captain Pearson on board the *Bon Homme Richard*, Captain Jones gave orders to cut loose the lashings, and directed me to follow him with the *Serapis*.

Perceiving the *Bon Homme Richard* leaving the *Serapis*, I sent one of the quartermasters to ascertain whether the wheel ropes were cut away, supposing something extraordinary must be the matter, as the ship would not play off, although the head sails were aback and no after sail; the quartermaster returning, reported that the wheel ropes were all well, and the helm hard a port.

Excited by this circumstance, I jumped off the binnacle where I had been sitting, and, falling upon the deck, found to my astonishment I had the use of only one of my legs—a splinter of one of the guns had struck and badly wounded my leg without my perceiving the injury until this moment. I was replaced upon the binnacle, when the sailing master of the *Serapis* coming up to me, observed that from my orders he judged I must be ignorant of the ship being at anchor. Noticing the second lieutenant of the *Bon Homme Richard*, I directed him to go below and cut away the cable, and follow the *Bon Homme Richard* with the *Serapis*.

I was then carried on board the *Bon Homme Richard* to have my wound dressed.

ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER.

THE romantic side of life in a wild country is generally seen in pictorial newspapers over such pieces as Alice Cary's poem in the Christmas number of *Harper's Weekly*. Such representations bear about the same relation to the dread reality that the Indians of "Hiawatha" do to the sneaking cruel savage of the plain. The kind of people one meets with do not generally belong to the class of romancers, and, though we often read of those peculiarly constituted natures, that can work all day skinning buffaloes and tanning hides, and then read Tennyson aloud in the family circle evenings, they are scarce items in one's real experience.

Travelling on the plains you will generally meet four kinds of people, viz: Indians, Army officers and men, settlers, and roaming hard cases driven by crime to an uncivilized country; four more entertaining sets of individuals can scarcely be imagined, and if we had any promise of Methuselah's longevity, we wouldn't grudge a year or two spent in sight-seeing between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains, but life is too short for us to thoroughly enjoy a separation from all comforts and nearly all necessities. Any little Xantippe expressions in our view of Kansas will be chargeable therefore to the brevity of human existence. Horace Walpole used to say, that the further he travelled the less he wondered at anything; the further we travel, the more we wonder how anybody who has lived in the shadow of Faneuil Hall ever moved out of it!

Fort Harker, where we at present dwell, is twenty miles from the centre of the United States; if it were twenty miles from the centre of the earth it would be quite as useful. It has been an established post for two years, but those two years have failed to rear a single comfortable habitation for man, to say nothing about the hundreds of horses and mules that have stood all Winter shelterless.

Our own dwelling, twelve feet square, is made of rough logs, set upright and plastered with mud; the roof is a heterogeneous mass of mud, sticks, straw and boughs. The former, owing to its profound respect for the law of gravitation, would persist, at first, in falling in clods at all hours. It dropped upon our plates at dinner and into our mouth in dreams, till finally, a bright idea striking us, we stretched a piece of tent cloth above our bed and defied the mud. It snowed the night of our experiment, and a bushel or so of snow sifted into the tent cloth. Toward morning came a thaw. We were dreaming ourselves a victim of the Spanish Inquisition, and they were trying on us the torture of the shaven head and ice-cold drops of water. Just as we were about to renounce Protestantism in toto, we were awakened to a sense of the reality. The water was dripping from our cotton roof in quarts, and, as we wrung ourselves out, a few clods of mud fell with a loud thump, in the opposite corner, as if to remind us that in an uncivilized country man can never war successfully with the elements.

Mice run riot in that roof also; possibly from the length of time they keep up their racings to and fro, they have a dance resembling the "German." Add to the above a frequent and very overpowering odor from some skilfully concealed specimen of the Mophitis Americana, and you have the Black Hole of Calcutta reproduced with variations in Kansas. A week before we entered the abode, its occupant killed three rattlesnakes out warning themselves by the fire. If the Old Serpent himself should appear, apple in hand, we should prove a second Eve, for we haven't seen an apple for two months.

There have been no drills here the past Winter, the soldiers being all occupied in building quarters. Isn't it a mistake on the part of the Government to require enlisted men to work as common laborers, with no opportunity to perfect themselves in drill? An officer cannot have proper discipline in his command under such circumstances. The men, too, labor somehow under silent protest; desertions are more than frequent. As a specimen, forty men of the Third Cavalry left in a squad from Fort Morgan, a fortnight since, taking with them their horses, carbines, pistols and ammunition, intending probably to push for New Mexico and then scatter up through California. Making dirt shovellers of soldiers may make them a source of profit in time of peace, but it is equally sure to make them worthless in time of war.

There are about eight hundred Indians near Fort Harker (the Omahas and Kaws); the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are not far off. The two former tribes are known as half-civilized (though the half said to be civilized is not visible), but the Cheyennes are a bold, insolent race, and behaved very defiantly at the great meeting of tribes at Fort Zarah in November.

The Kaws, who come into camp daily, have not much ingenuity in tanning or ornamenting leathers, but if you can overcome your disgust at their dirt and vermin you can get amusement enough to pay for enduring their presence at your fireside. Many of them understand English, but they generally answer your questions by signs. For instance, if you ask, "Have you seen any soldiers pass?" they hold their hands up rapidly to give you the number by tens, and grunt out, "Walk a heape! walk a heape!" (their English for infantry,) or they place two fingers astride a third, to designate cavalry.

One old white man lives with the Kaws, and seems to be a sort of half chief, transacting business often with the whites. The time has gone by when a buffalo robe or wolf skin could be bartered for a few glass beads or a little brass jewelry; they ask Boston prices in greenbacks for their commodities, and drive a sharp bargain with their grunts, head shakes, and hands.

The Government in one of its vain attempts to make over these savages, built fine stone quarters at Council Grove; they were given to the tribe with grand ceremonies, but when the Indian agent next visited them, he found their ponies and mules tied up in the houses, while their owners had gone back to their familiar tents in the front yard, and they had burned for firewood every available piece of wood work.

The Indian always has been and always will be a source of trouble till he disappears entirely. As he is so surely destined to extermination, why can't a kind Providence provide some way of speedy annihilation, thus saving a deal of slaughter.

To an Eastern eye a great wagon train is as singular a sight as the Indian. All goods for the Plains are carried overland in these great vehicles, known as "prairie schooners," and consequently all articles of Eastern manufacture grow higher in price as you go further out. For instance, a quarter box of sardines worth twenty-three cents in Boston, costs sixty here, and a dollar and a half in New Mexico. I use the sardines as an example, for it is impossible to get out of the reach of them. The owner of the loneliest old ranch in the middle of the prairie has always two things to sell—whiskey and sardines, the former warranted to "kill at twenty rods," and the latter a species of "shiner" that probably saw light in some American river, but is encased in a pretentious box, like his more palatable Italian brother.

Books and newspapers are scarce with us. The postal arrangements, as soon as they leave the railroad, become somewhat uncertain. A gentleman told us that at Atchison, the upper stage route terminus, he saw two hundred bushels of papers burned at one time; a German officer, lately from the southwest corner of New Mexico, said he received his German papers regularly, but never any others; which would seem to indicate that the readable papers are gobbled by the stage drivers for their friends. If you want a paper to be sure and go through to Denver or any other remote spot, a ten cent stamp will do it invariably; though letters average about ten days from Boston to Fort Harker.

An officer of ambitious literary tastes thought he would outdo the rest of us, and get books here by express. His first experiment was on a small volume of Whittier. When he paid five dollars on that Liliputian express bundle, his efforts ceased.

We have a good opportunity to judge of the new civilian appointments, as they pass through here on their way to the various regiments beyond, and we occasionally hear a queer story of some of the candidates before military Boards. Before the examining Board at—a young man was asked, "What was the family name of the first Roman Consul?" He replied, unhesitatingly, "Tarquin." The examiners looked solemnly from one to another and finally the chief remarked, "I think you are mistaken." "Very well," said the youth, "I have money to bet on it!" and plunging his hand into his pocket he drew therefrom two hundred dollar greenbacks, which he "planked" before the astonished eyes of his dignified superiors.

We have thrown this letter together on the principles expressed by a fair friend of ours on temporary duty as cuisiniere. "When I am in charge of the kitchen," she says, "and there is dessert to be concocted each day, I throw things together and confide them to the cooking stove with the recklessness of ignorance and desperation, trusting to Providence to bring order out of chaos!"—Cor.

Boston Transcript.

FORT HARKER, KANSAS, JANUARY 20, 1867.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 4.—Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober, to duty at League Island, Pa.
FEBRUARY 7.—Chief Engineer Eldridge Lawton, to duty at the Bridgewater Forge, Bridgewater, Mass.
FEBRUARY 9.—Sailmaker William N. Maull, to duty on board the *Monongahela*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 4.—Chief Engineer Mortimer Kellogg, from duty at Bridgewater Forge, Mass., and ordered to duty connected with petroleum experiments on board the *Palos*.
FEBRUARY 5.—Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, from duty on board the *Monongahela*, and placed on sick leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 9.—Midshipman Henry C. Wisner, to the *Tucony*, and granted sick leave of absence.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

FEBRUARY 5.—Lieutenant-Commander William C. West.
FEBRUARY 9.—Commander A. D. Harrell.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 1.—Midshipman William E. Harmon, of the Naval Academy.
FEBRUARY 7.—Midshipman A. Y. Comstock, of the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 5.—Acting Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeitler, to duty on board the *Monongahela*.
FEBRUARY 6.—Acting Ensign Thomas G. Watson, to duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.
Acting Ensign Oscar W. Farenholt, to duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 4.—Acting Ensign Hugh Jones, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave for discharge.
Mate George E. Simmons, from the storeship *Iro*, and granted leave for discharge.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 4.—Acting Master Gardner Cottrell, of the *Frolic*, European Squadron.
FEBRUARY 5.—Acting Master George D. Newcomb.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Acting Ensign Edward W. Halero, of the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles Norton, from the 3d inst.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending February 9, 1867:

James Lewis, ordinary seaman, November 15, 1866, U. S. steamer *Harford*.
James Williamson, coal heaver, December 9, 1866, U. S. steamer *Stamford*.
Charles B. Jones, seaman, December 14, 1866, U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*.
James Norman first-class boy, January 31, receiving ship *Grampus*.
Jacob Herie, ship's corporal, February 3, Naval Hospital, New York.
Robert Shields, ordinary seaman, February 3, Naval Hospital, New York.
Alex. B. Douglas, seaman, December or January, 1866-67, Naval Hospital, New York.
Samuel Swartwout, commander, February 5, Naval Hospital, New York.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE ACTED UPON.

The following nominations of Naval officers have been reported upon favorably by the Senate Naval Committee, and will come up for confirmation as soon as reached by the Senate in executive session:

George H. Read, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, to fill a vacancy.
Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, from December 23, 1866, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Edward Sherwin, resigned; and J. Bayard Rodfield, of Michigan; W. J. Healey, of New York; Henry Gerrard, of New York; John F. Tonbell, of Massachusetts; J. Godwin Hobbs, of Maine; J. Porter Loomis of Pennsylvania; H. T. B. Harris, of New York; Henry C. Machette, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Lockwood, of New York; A. S. Hubbard, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Boggs, of New Jersey; Frank Bissell, of New York; H. Trumbull Standcliff, of Connecticut; Aaron H. Nelson, of Illinois; George F. Bennis, of Massachusetts, and Frederick O. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy, to fill vacancies in that grade.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Adoniram B. Judson, to be a Surgeon in the Navy, from December 26, 1866, vice Surgeon John J. Abornethy, transferred to the retired list.
Second Assistant Engineer Haviland Barstow, Oscar C. Lewis, Henry F. Bradford and James Butterworth, to be First Assistant Engineers in the Navy.
Third Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, Robert Crawford and Joseph H. Harmony, to be Second Assistant Engineers in the Navy.

THE MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1867.

Captain James Lewis, detached from the Philadelphia, Pa., station, 12th ult., and ordered to the Recruiting Rendezvous, assumed command of the Philadelphia Rendezvous on the 14th ult.
Captain Lucien L. Dawson sick in private quarters since the 21st.
Captain George P. Houston, detached from the Philadelphia Rendezvous, 12th ult., and reported for duty at the Philadelphia station 18th inst.
Captain John A. Burroughs, detached from steamer *Rhode Island*, 12th inst., and ordered to the steamer *Susquehanna*. Reported and took command of the guard of the steamer *Susquehanna* 24th inst.
First Lieutenant William J. Squires joined at Brooklyn, N. Y., from steamer *Madawaska*, 31st inst.
First Lieutenant Henry I. Bishop, detached from steamer *Susquehanna* 24th inst. Joined at Portsmouth N. H., 27th inst., for duty.
First Lieutenant L. P. French, on the 30th inst. ordered to be detached from Portsmouth, N. H., and proceed to Headquarters, Washington, for duty.
Second Lieutenant James B. Breese, detached from Recruiting Ship *Vermont*, 22d inst. Joined at Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty, 24th.
Second Lieutenant Horatio R. Bigelow, joined at Headquarters from Recruiting Ship *New Hampshire* 17th. Detached from Headquarters and ordered to the Recruiting Ship *Vermont* 19th inst. Joined Recruiting Ship *Vermont* 24th inst.
Second Lieutenant D. Pratt Maurice, detached from Mound City, Ill., inst. Joined at Headquarters, Washington, 20th inst., for duty.
Second Lieutenant Aulick Palmer, on leave of absence, from Brooklyn, N. Y., for thirty days from 11th inst.
Second Lieutenant Henry G. Coffin, detached from Headquarters and ordered to Mound City, Ill., 8th inst. Joined at Mound City, Ill., inst.

REVENUE MARINE PAY BILL.

The following is the text of the act to fix the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service, and for other purposes, which has passed the House and been sent to the Senate:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the

thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service shall be at the following rates, viz:

DUTY PAY.

Captains, twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; first lieutenants and chief engineers, eighteen hundred dollars per annum; second lieutenants and first assistant engineers, fifteen hundred dollars per annum; third lieutenants and second assistant engineers, twelve hundred dollars per annum.

PAY ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE OR WHILE WAITING ORDERS.

Captains, eighteen hundred dollars per annum; first lieutenants and chief engineers, fifteen hundred dollars per annum; second lieutenants and first assistant engineers, twelve hundred dollars per annum; third lieutenants and second assistant engineers, nine hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, each officer of the revenue cutter service, while on duty, shall be entitled to one Navy ration per day.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of this act during the last half of the current fiscal year, and during the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the sum of one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the revenue cutter service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Passed the House of Representatives January 30, 1867.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CERTIFICATES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The following has passed the House of Representatives, and been introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

An Act providing for the issue of certificates of service to officers and soldiers of Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be furnished, upon application, to every officer who has been regularly mustered into the Volunteer service, in either the Army or Navy of the United States, during the late war for the suppression of Rebellion, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, a certificate neatly engrossed on parchment, which shall set forth the date of the entry of the officer into such service, his rank, and the date of his discharge therefrom.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any such officer, his legal representative shall be entitled to receive the certificate as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in any case where clear and full proof shall be made to the Secretary of War to his satisfaction, and in such form as shall be prescribed by him, by any enlisted man who was mustered as a Volunteer into the Army of the United States, and afterward honorably discharged, having served any time between the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, that his discharge has been lost without fault of his own, the Secretary shall cause to be issued to such person a certificate in lieu of such discharge, which certificate shall not, however, be competent to be used as evidence in support of any claim against the Government; and such qualification restricting the use of such certificate shall be distinctly expressed in the body of the certificate.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in like manner, and under the same conditions and restrictions as are contained in the foregoing section, a certificate may be issued in the case of any soldier who is deceased, on application made by his proper representatives.

Passed the House of Representatives February 5, 1867.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edgar M. Gregory, Colonel of the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, April 1, 1865, to date from August 9, 1866.

Brigadier-General Thomas L. Kane, United States Volunteers, for gallant conduct and distinguished services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brigadier-General Halbert E. Paine, United States Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, particularly for the attack on Fort Hudson, May 27, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel C. McCallum, Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel William L. Duff, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel R. B. Anderson, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from September 20, 1866.

Colonel Andrew J. McNett, of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, for distinguished services at the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Culp's Farm, and Peach-Tree Creek, to date from July 28, 1866.

Colonel William S. King, of the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel S. B. M. Young, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army, under General Robert E. Lee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel A. G. Lawrence, Captain of the Second United States Colored Infantry, for gallant and distinguished services during the war, to date from March 23, 1865.

Colonel Carroll H. Potter, of the Sixth U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Luther Stephenson, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Richmond, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John H. Gleason, of the Sixty-third New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Joseph Dickinson, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John F. Anderson, Major and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Haney Graham, of the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from July 25, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alexander Von Schrader, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Stone River, Tennessee, and Chickamauga, Georgia, during the Atlanta campaign, and particularly for the battle of Jonesboro', Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Henry M. Cist, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Stone River and in the campaign under General Rosecrans, terminating in the battle of Chickamauga, and for meritorious services generally throughout the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel G. P. Thruston, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services generally during the war, and particularly for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Stone River, Tennessee, and Chickamauga, Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John W. Burke, of the Tenth Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel D. C. Anthony, of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel S. Graham, of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagements in and around Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Joseph P. Spofford, of the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Edwin R. Biles, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war and particularly for gallantry while in command of the picket line at Deep Bottom, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Peter Fritz, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct in front of Petersburg, Virginia, September 10, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Matthew McEwen, Surgeon United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert H. Bentley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas F. Wright, of the Second California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Benjamin F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James Dunlap, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Paul Frank, of the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel George A. Cobham, of the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Bristoe, Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek, to date from July 19, 1864.

Brevet Colonel John Marshall Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-second Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Peter Sullivan, of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Wilson Barstow, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John S. Wilcox, of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William Ames, of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1866.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Squire, Captain of the 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 28, 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Duff, of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Wickersham, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse C. Dickey, Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from April 30, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Wiley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Lawrence, Captain of the Second United States Colored Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 23, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Luther Stephenson, Jr., of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Richmond, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Major and Judge Advocate United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Abbott, Major of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Anderson, Major and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Willard, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, to date from June 3, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford C. Kellogg, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, to date from June 3, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Thruston, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services generally during the war, and particularly for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, and Chickamauga, Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Alberger, Captain in the Nineteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar E. Pratt, of the Seventh United States Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Pell, Aide-de-Camp of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the repulse of the enemy at Fort Steedman, Virginia, March 23, 1865, and also in the attack on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, Virginia, to date from March 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Fritz, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Mason, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for special gallantry at the charge on Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June, 1864, and at the battle of Peach-Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew McEwen, Surgeon United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Bentley, of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Captain of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Dunlap, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Marshall Brown, of the Thirty-second Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller, of the Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Stewart, United States Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Carman, Major of the First West Virginia Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Haskell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 28, 1866.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services on Tybee Island during the prevalence of cholera at that place, to date from August 22, 1866.

Surgeon Michael K. Hogan, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from June 28, 1866.

Surgeon William R. De Witt, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from June 28, 1866.

Brevet Major W. C. Squire, Captain of the 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 25, 1866.

Brevet Major James Clark Stockton, Assistant Surgeon of the 36th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from September 11, 1866.

Additional Paymaster S. A. Pearce, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from September 20, 1866.

Surgeon Broder Genser, of the 10th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Jesse C. Dickey, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from April 30, 1866.

Major J. E. Cornelius, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1866.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MUSTERS AND INSPECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—At a meeting or drill of the officers of the Third Brigade, held this week, General Varian, the newly-elected Commandant, stated that it was intended to hold the Annual Inspection of the several regiments this Spring instead of next Fall, as has been the usual custom. At the same time he stated that he was willing to listen to the remarks of any of his officers, and implied that he did not wish to do anything which would be detrimental to the interest of his brigade. Now this change may be of great benefit or it may result in harm to the several regiments composing his command, and in order that the question may be brought to the notice of all concerned, I wish to open the discussion in your columns, where the parties interested may have an opportunity of letting their fellow-soldiers know their views, and set forth for the benefit of all the advantages or disadvantages of the proposed change. It is alleged that the great advantage of holding the Annual Inspection in the Spring is that the men are better set up, and can perform the battalion movements more steadily. But is this the object of the inspection? I think not; but that, on the contrary, it is intended to examine into, for the benefit of the State, the condition of the uniform, arms and equipments of the men, and also to note the care which has been taken of the property intrusted to the several commanders of companies; to see how much has been lost, and to fix the responsibility for the same. I am led into this way of thinking from the manner in which the inspections are made in the Regular service; the muster of the men, which is required at the same time; the manner in which the "blanks" furnished by the State are to be made up; and further, that the time allowed, ten hours, is not sufficient for a thorough inspection and muster of the men of an ordinary sized regiment, if they are also to execute some hundred odd movements, which we were led to believe must be performed to the exclusion of everything else.

That the Spring is the proper time for a regiment to perform the battalion movements there can be no doubt, but it should not be called upon to do so at its "Annual Inspection and Muster," but on the contrary, it should be ordered by the Commandant of the Brigade, to make a special parade for the purpose of showing the efficiency of its officers and guides, in the "School of the Battalion," and the inspection and muster should be on a day devoted exclusively for that purpose; and at a season of the year that will enable the men to appear to their best advantage; the Brigadier-General, and not the Brigade-Inspector, being responsible for the discipline of the Brigade. It is not necessary for the Major to see the regiment "go through the work," but if he is a soldier of any experience, which the Inspector of the Third Brigade is, he can readily tell from the general appearance and set-up of the men whether their Commandant has them under proper discipline, and the movements required by the regulation for the inspection are sufficient to show whether the officers have that knowledge of tactics to enable them to handle their commands on ordinary occasions.

One advantage of holding the "Inspection and Muster" in the Autumn is, that some exciting event is required in our very best regiment to bring the men out after the long Summer vacation. It is a well-known fact that pride has more to do with making a soldier of a man than anything else, and it is this pride that makes the proudest soldier do his utmost to appear well for "Inspection," and, also, to do his best to increase the size of his company. And therefore this "Fall Inspection Day," as it is commonly called, is the starting point for every company and for every regiment in the strife for good reputation. Every Captain in the First Division knows that his orders for company drills and his return to Court-martial fail to bring out the strength of his command. Men will shrink; some are sick, and some will lie. But let it be known that the company can show more men at this "Inspection Day" than it did at the last, and then see how the lame drop their crutches, and the sick walk, and the dead arise.

Besides this, the advantage a company has in being inspected in the Fall is, that during four or five months the enthusiastic men of the command have been doing their utmost to recruit for this same purpose, that is of making a large parade on Inspection.

It may be claimed that the same rule would apply to Spring inspection, but recollect that a man is much more apt to enlist in the Summer when nothing is doing, and he gets three months of time for little or nothing, than he is in the Winter when he sees his friends working away and groaning, under the weight of a ten-pound musket, which gets heavier every minute, and possibly one of the members who would have tried his utmost at any other time to enlist him, now, under the fatigue of drill, advises him to remain out of it.

That the "Drill" should be one thing and the "Muster and Inspection" another, and that the one should be in the Spring, and the other in the Fall, is the opinion of

EXPERIENCE.

MILITIA ITEMS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We desire to call the attention of the members of the National Guard to the advantage of sending to the JOURNAL any orders or other information they desire to have promulgated among military circles. We hold that it is evident that our paper reaches a larger number of military readers than any other journal in the country, and we happen to know that two papers of the City of New York make up the greater portion of their National Guard news by clippings from our columns, and this without giving us any credit. No better example of this is needed than the item we published in our last issue, styled "Alien in the National Guard." The manuscript from which this was published was prepared especially for the JOURNAL, and had been in our office over a week when it appeared in print. The next issue, however, of both of the papers alluded to contained this item in much the same shape that we published it. We challenge the reporters of either of the above papers

to exhibit to any reliable person the manuscript from which the item which appeared in their papers was printed. In our gazette of last week a mistake, which occurred at Albany, made us publish T. B. Dakin as being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth instead of the Thirteenth regiment, and, strange (!) to say, our copyists made the same error. We have now informed them of the blunder they have made, and have some little curiosity to see how they will make it right with their readers. We do not, however, expect that a person who wilfully published an order which was never issued will be very particular about always speaking the truth. We have thus in a measure removed the lion's skin, and the prominence of the long ears of the animal beneath leaves us in no doubt as to what we should style it.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment was held at the armory, on Friday evening, the 8th inst. The companies composing the wing were on this occasion divided into ten platoons of twelve files each. Colonel Emmons Clark commanded the drill in person, Lieutenant-Colonel Haws and Adjutant Steele being present. After the battalion was turned over to the Colonel, he exercised them for some time in the manual of arms, which was very handsomely executed. Each motion was given its proper time, and it was very difficult to discriminate between the manner in which the various companies acquitted themselves. The company commanders are entitled to much credit for the careful manner in which they have drilled their companies, as we did not notice a single man who did not appear well instructed, which is an indication that squad drills have not been neglected. The appearance of the wing was very fine, the only man who was not in complete uniform being (we are sorry to say) one in the rear rank of Captain Geo. Wm. Smith's company. The cadence in marching was very good, the third and second companies (Captains Pollard and Palmer) excelling in the march by division front. We were particularly struck with the simplicity of the movements executed, while at the same time we could not but admire their accuracy and complete correctness of detail. It is a great mistake for a regiment to attempt to do any more than can be done correctly. It is really surprising how few regiments of the National Guard can march, halt and face to the right about in marching. All this is laid to want of suitable armory accommodations or the number of recruits in the ranks, or one thing or the other, while the real fact is, that officers do not do their duty. The Eighth regiment certainly cannot boast very much about the size or convenience of its armory, and yet, to-day, it is one of the best drilled regiments in the First division, and is particularly strong in battalion movements. If officers really want to improve, they should observe the manner in which the best regiments drill, and endeavor to gain hints from what they see.

But to the drill in question. The firing by company, wing, battalion and file was superior, although the right wing made a bad fire once. Colonel Clark, who is generally so correct, made one mistake in giving his orders. In firing by wing he gave the command, "Battalion ready." This is not correct (vide par. 52 second vol. Casey). The proper command is, "Right wing ready." We had occasion to notice this inaccuracy at the wing drills last year. We were very much pleased to notice that when a member of the left company, during the firing, accidentally knocked off his hat, he did not attempt to pick it up and thus mar the appearance of the line. The Captain, however, picked it up and replaced it for him. This may seem a small thing, but it shows discipline, and is an example worthy of imitation. When the battalion was formed in a square, the officer commanding the third front—a lieutenant—did not give his order with sufficient promptness or distinctness. The entire drill was a good one, and up to the standard of the Seventh, even in its best days.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The third annual reception of this regiment will be given at the State Arsenal, Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on the evening of February 23d, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of General George Washington.

DRILL OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.—According to orders, the commissioned officers of the Third Brigade assembled on Monday evening, the 11th inst., for the purpose of drill, at the State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street. Brigadier-General J. M. Varian conducted the drill in person, and was accompanied by all the members of his staff. The officers present were divided into companies to represent a regiment, General Varian acting as Colonel, Colonel Wilcox, of the Ninth, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haws, of the Seventh, as Major. Lieutenant-Colonel Perley was in command of the officers of the First Regiment, Captains Smith and Palmer of those of the Seventh, Colonel Carr and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott of those of the Eighth, Lieutenant-Colonel Braine and Major Strong of those of the Ninth, Major Roome of those of the Thirtieth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Allen and Major Goldschmidt of those of the Fifty-fifth regiments. As we did not arrive until after the commencement of the drill we did not hear the General say whose system he proposed to follow in the ceremonies of parades, reviews, etc., for his instructions were not exactly either those prescribed in the present regulations or the system proposed by General Torbert.

We noticed that the officers of the Eighth appeared with infantry designations (bugles) on their caps and light-blue shoulder-straps. We understand that this change has been made in anticipation of an order from the Adjutant-General making all artillery regiments doing duty as infantry, infantry regiments. The General explained to the officers the manner in which he desired the movements executed with considerable minuteness, and we hope his remarks will have the effect of making all the officers of the Brigade pay closer attention to the provisions of the tactics. We hardly think correctness of detail can be too much dwelt upon. In instructing his officers as to the manner of executing the movement on the right by file into line, the General said, that the left Sergeant of each company should come on the line with the last file of his company, and not before it. Now, without disputing this as a matter of fact, we would feel obliged if the General would inform us of the particular paragraph in the tactics where this provision is found, as we did not think it was so laid down, and we can see many reasons why such should not be the case. In speaking of the position of an officer when at parade rest, the General, perhaps inadvertently, gave us the impression of saying that during the ceremony of dress parade, after the music has beaten up and down the line, and the Adjutant has given the command attention, the officers should not carry sabre until the command shoulder arms is given. However this may be, quite a number of the officers of the National Guard do not appear to know that when an officer stands at attention he should hold his sabre in the position of carry, and that at a dress parade he should carry sabre at the command attention, and not wait for the command shoulder arms, as he cannot execute such an order.

We were very happy to hear the General direct the commanders

of regiments to see that the ruffles on the drums, as usual at dress parades, were omitted, unless as a salute to a general officer. We noticed that in executing the movement on the right into line, the officers of the First, Eighth and Ninth regiments failed to turn to the right, as they should. There is a very decided and marked difference between a right turn and a right wheel, or obliquing to the right, as some of the officers attempted to execute the turn. As we looked at the battalion while the General was drilling, we could not help being struck with the soldierly appearance of the officers composing it, and thinking that General Varian had every reason to be proud of his command. Among the few present to witness the drill were Major-General Shaler and Brigadier-General Aspinwall. We were much pleased with General Varian's drill, and hope, now that he has, in a measure, indicated the manner in which he wishes the regiments of his brigade to drill, he will order drills of the various regiments composing it, for the purpose of seeing that they carry out his directions, and drill according to the prescribed system of tactics.

DRILL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. Colonel T. W. Parmele was in command, assisted by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rockefeller and Adjutant Francis. The regiment was formed into ten companies of nine files each, and made a good appearance, standing in the ranks with commendable steadiness. After the battalion had been instructed in standing at parade rest and coming to attention, it was next exercised in marching and halting. The cadence was much better than on the occasion of the previous drill, although we noticed that the men were still somewhat nervous. The halting also was more prompt, and as it should be. In our account of the last drill of this regiment we noticed that in executing the wheel on the march only two officers faced their commands. This we understand was owing to a misunderstanding. Colonel Parmele instructed his officers when breaking from line into column not to superintend the wheel, but to move to the place where the left of their companies would rest by the shortest line. This is correct, but the Colonel did not say that captains should not superintend the wheeling of their companies when in column, and on the march. In the course of the drill a double column was formed from simple column, and again deployed into line in very good style. At one of the rests in the drill some of the men recognized Major-General Shaler, who was present in citizen's clothes, whereupon Colonel Parmele insisted upon the General's showing himself to the men, which he did by coming to the centre of the room, when he was received with a perfect thunder of applause and three times three cheers. There seems to be very little doubt of the popularity of the new Major-General with the officers as well as the men of the division, and we think his presence at the drill had a very good effect on all concerned. General Shaler declined to make a speech, as he was not present in his official character. Colonel Parmele, however, spoke of the fact that he was one of the General's pupils, and hoped that the General was not ashamed of him. The firing by file, company, wing and battalion was well executed, although most of the companies need much drilling in the manual. Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward and a member of his staff were present, in uniform, during the drill. We were glad to notice that Colonel Parmele cautioned his officers not to put their hands on the guides, and that Colonel Rockefeller was careful to give each guide his correct distance. The drill was quite a good one, creditable alike to officers and men.

DRILL OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.—The drill of the left wing of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. The companies composing this wing are F, D, E, K, B. Colonel J. H. Wilcox was in command, Captain Driggs acting as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant Martin acting as Adjutant, and the companies were divided into eight commands of eight files each. We were glad to notice that in beating off the drum corps omitted the three ruffles which we noticed at the drill of the right wing. The color guard and right and left general guides were present at the drill, and the regiment used their own muskets. As a general thing, the movements were very well executed, especially the advance in line. The movement on the right by file into line, however, was not as good as it should have been. The movement by the right of companies to the front, followed by the order by companies into line, was well done, as also the formation of the square, and the march by its respective fronts. The drill was intended for instruction, and as such, was a very good one, the Colonel taking pains to correct all the errors which occurred in the execution of the movements. It is very evident that Colonel Wilcox means to spare no effort to make the Ninth a thoroughly first-class regiment.

ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—An election to fill the office of Colonel in this regiment, caused by the resignation of Colonel James F. Cox, was held at the armory on the evening of February 8th, Colonel J. Maidhof, presiding. Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. B. Post was the only candidate nominated, and received almost a unanimous vote—18 votes, 3 blanks—whereupon he was declared duly elected. Colonel Post was present, and signified his acceptance of the position. The candidates for Lieutenant-Colonel were, Captain R. S. Grant, of Company H, and Captain W. W. Remmey, of Company B. The vote was as follows: Captain Remmey, 12; Captain Grant 9. Although Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey has not as yet signified his acceptance, we understand that he will probably do so this week. Upon the request of the officers, Colonel Maidhof postponed the election to fill the office of Major, made vacant by the resignation of Major E. M. Townsend.

The armory and Board of officers room, of this regiment, are now being newly painted and frescoed. So soon as finished, it is proposed to give an invitation concert, when the regimental band will appear for the first time in their new uniform.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel E. B. Fowler, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order on the 14th ult.: "This Command will assemble at the State Arsenal in Portland Avenue, for Instruction and Drill, on the evenings of Friday, 8th, and Tuesday, 19th days of February, and Monday, 4th, and Friday, 23d days of March, 1867. Company rolls will be called at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Regimental line will be formed at 8 o'clock. Muskets will be furnished at the Arsenal." The following promotions are announced: First Lieutenant Charles Schurig, of H Company, to be Captain of F Company, with rank from November 30, 1866, vice Captain A. O. A. Harnickell, removed from the State. Lefferts L. Laidlaw to be Captain of G Company, vice Manderville, discharged, with rank from November 30, 1866. Hospital Steward John H. Fisher to be Second Lieutenant of G Company, vice Straus, removed from the State, with rank from November 30, 1866. In accordance with Brigade Orders, a Court-martial, of which Major H. T. Head is President, will be held at the Regimental Armory, at 7½ P. M., on Thursday, March 28, 1867, for the trial of all delinquents from the wing and regi-

mental drills of the present season, and such other business as may be brought before it.

The first annual soiree of Company C of this regiment, Captain Harry Michell commanding, took place at Rivers' Dancing Academy, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, the 11th inst., and was attended by a large and select assemblage, the only drawback being the smallness of the room. Colonel Fowler, Major Head, and the officers generally of the regiment were present, as also those of other organizations of the First and Second divisions. Dancing was continued until after midnight, when the friends of the company dispersed to their homes well pleased with the pleasant entertainment of Company C. The company is officered by Captain Harry Michell, First Lieutenant Jas. McLeer, who is now Acting Adjutant, and Second Lieutenant Benjamin Steer. The First and Second Lieutenants of this company have each lost an arm in the service, and their empty sleeves bear evidence of the severity of the school where they acquired their knowledge of the art of war.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Company K, of this regiment, Captain William Seebach commanding, will give their eighth annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms, 334-344 Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Tuesday evening the 19th inst. Company K is one of the largest in the regiment, and its social entertainments are always well attended. Those who wish to pass a pleasant time should attend on next Tuesday.

The National Assembly Rooms is an entire new place, and contains the largest ball room in the city. The whole regimental band has been engaged for that evening, and the decorations of the saloons will be handsome. Among the invited guests, who have positively accepted, are Mayor Hoffman, Comptroller Connelly, Brigadier-General Aspinwall and staff, Brigadier-General Burger and staff, Colonel Muldohf and a host of other well-known officers of the National Guard.

DRUM CORPS—SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Music Committee of the Board of Officers of this regiment having recommended the abolishment of the present field music, consisting of fife and bass drums, and the substitution thereof of a drum corps of thirty drummers, and the officers having decided to adopt the recommendations of the committee, Drum-Major David Graham is at present engaged in re-organizing and drilling the drum corps. His drills are held Saturday and Monday evenings, and it is his intention to make his corps equal to the best. These drummers will be held to service for seven years, and will be obliged to submit to the same discipline which is enforced in the different companies. The Music Committee have been authorized to uniform the drum corps when organized, but have not as yet decided upon the style.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD.—According to a writer in the *Paris*, *Temps* (himself a member of the National Guard), Frenchmen anticipate a visit from a New York Militia regiment before long, but shrink from a comparison. The Parisian National Guard, he is proud to say, yields to none in bravery, but if the truth must be confessed they are not models of precision on parade. As the writer of the above paragraph speaks from personal experience he is undoubtedly entitled to be believed, but our readers must not confuse the Parisian National Guard with the regular French army, many regiments of which are unsurpassed in appearance, as well as the precision with which they execute the peculiar movements of their system of drill.

STAFF OF CAVALRY BRIGADE.—The staff of Brigadier-General Brooks Postley, commanding the Cavalry brigade, is composed of the following officers: Major E. H. V. Kent, Brigade Inspector; Major W. H. M. Tweed, Jr., Engineer; Major Wm. C. Traphagen, Judge-Advocate; Surgeon George R. Durkin, Hospital Surgeon; Captain Isaac Davis, Brigade Paymaster; Captain Robert Hoy, Brigade Quartermaster; Major Frits Itiner, Captain Charles Whitley, Jr., Captain E. H. Hone, Aides-de-Camp.

DRUM CORPS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A complimentary soiree to Geo. W. Hill, Drum-Major of this regiment, will take place at the regimental armory, corner Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst. The cards of invitation are gotten up in a very unique style, on the latest style of frosted card, the surface having a satin-like appearance, and resembling frost on a window pane.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—An election to fill the vacancy in the position of Captain of Company C, of this regiment, made vacant by the resignation of Captain Combs, took place at the regimental armory, on Monday evening, February 23d, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Philip Dougherty, Esq. Captain Dougherty was in service during the late war.

EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.—At the meeting of the Governor's staff and the commandants of the various divisions, it was determined to recommend the Legislature to restore the provision of the Militia Law, making all members of the National Guard, who have been honorably discharged by reason of serving their time, exempt from jury duty for life.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The second annual ball of the drum corps of this regiment will be held at Trench's Washington Hall, corner of South Seventh and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening, February 19th.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The attention of the members of this regiment is called to an advertisement in another column, in regard to the payment of interest on bonds issued by the regiment.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The anniversary ball of Company B (Washington Light Guard), of this regiment, will take place at the New York Assembly Rooms, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, on Friday evening, the 22d inst.

THIRD DIVISION.—On the 11th inst. Major-General Jos. B. Carr assumed command of this division, with headquarters at Troy, N. Y. Colonel Le Grand Benedict, of Troy, N. Y., is announced as Inspector-General of the division.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Company H, of this regiment, Captain C. Mier, commanding, will give an invitation ball at the regimental armory, No. 180 Hester street, on Wednesday evening, February 20th.

SECOND REGIMENT.—The first annual complimentary ball of Company K, of this regiment, Captain Edward Kelly, commanding, will be given at the Jones Assembly Rooms, No. 356 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, February 19th.

NEW JERSEY MILITIA.—The annexed extract from the recent message of Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, gives the entire number of active Militia of the State as sixteen hundred and fifty-nine, which is, we believe, the number of active members in the New Jersey Rifle Corps. Brigadier-General J. T. Hatfield, of Hoboken, is endeavoring to organize a brigade in Hudson County, and is, we hear, meeting with considerable success. The fine brigade which General Hatfield commanded before the war has

ceased to exist, but he proposes to revive it. We wish the General every success, and hope to hear from our New Jersey friends frequently. The following is the extract from the Governor's message:

The war having terminated, and the last New Jersey regiment in the service of the United States having, on the 2d day of May last returned to the State and been mustered out of the service, the active business of the office of the Adjutant-General has been much reduced. He has been engaged, however, with a diminished clerical force, in perfecting the records of his office and in attention to the business of returned Volunteers and the Militia of the State. He urges upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of directing the publication of the corrected records of his office. The reported number of active Militia in the State, is sixteen hundred and fifty-nine. He is now engaged in distributing the certificates of thanks, authorized by the last Legislature, to the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of New Jersey.

For the number and condition of the arms, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and the other public property in store at the arsenal, and for the issues of military property to the Militia, you are referred to the report of the Quartermaster-General. Your attention is respectfully called to his recommendation for the conversion of the Springfield rifled muskets into breech-loaders, and for certain alterations and repairs at the State Arsenal. The accounts for expenses incurred by this State on account of the United States for Volunteer troops furnished during the war, have been kept by the Quartermaster-General, and the claims for reimbursements have been presented by him to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.—At last this regiment has shown some little life. Colonel Charles R. Codman has resigned and received his discharge. Upon assuming command, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver W. Peabody ordered battalion drills once in every two weeks, with the whole available force the regiment could muster. One of these drills occurred on Thursday evening, February 7, at the regimental armory, Boylston Hall, Washington street. The ten companies composing the regiment were represented by fifty-four guns. Lieutenant-Colonel Peabody was instructor. He wore dark colored kids. Some ten officers and men wore white gloves. As there was about an equal division of those who wore uniforms and those in citizen's dress, gloves were rather out of place. We merely make mention of the fact that the Lieutenant-Colonel wore kids, as this is the first instance which has come under our observation where a body of men, gathered together for military instruction, were handled with kid gloves. The various movements were executed with that degree of skill and nicety of attention to detail for which the regiment has always held a high reputation. The drill concluded with a dress parade. There is a feeling in the regiment that it should be allowed further time in which to recruit up its ranks. This is a natural feeling for those who have been long associated together. While there can be no doubt in the mind of an unprejudiced person in regard to the excellent body of officers and men who compose the organization, still, to allow them further time to recruit is but establishing a bad precedent for the militia of the State. There are already one or two not very strong regiments which could, with reason, claim the same indulgence extended to the Second, should they ever become as weak in numbers. Military men, who understand the position which the Second formerly held, agree that it is an impossibility for it to recover from its present low status. According to the strict interpretation of the law, the regiment should have been disbanded soon after their encampment last fall. Much as we regret that this once large and fine military body of men should have become so reduced, justice to those organizations which are working hard to maintain themselves up to the requirements of the law demands that it should be disbanded or consolidated.

FALL RIVER.—A new infantry company (D) has been organized in this city and attached to the Third regiment. The following officers have been commissioned: Captain, Samuel B. Hinckley; First Lieutenant, Sierra L. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, Frank McGraw.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.—Company A, Captain Caleb E. Niebuhr, had sixteen men present at their regular weekly drill on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. The squad was exercised in marching, wheeling, and the manual. Captain Niebuhr commanded a company in the First battalion heavy artillery, during the period of the late war. He is an officer who knows his duty. In our visits among the Militia on drill evenings, we do not remember of having seen more than two companies which were exercised in anything but marching, wheeling, and the manual. Company movements seem to have been entirely ignored.

Companies H and I, of this regiment, gave a very select and agreeable hop at Minot Hall on Thursday evening, the 7th inst. Captain John Mack, of Company H, was Floor Director; Captain Gurdon S. Brown, of Company I, was chief of the Reception Committee. Both officers were active in their exertions to make the party a success, and it was one. The following acted as aids to the above officers: Lieutenants J. W. Crowell, M. A. Munroe and D. C. Smith, Sergeants W. H. Daly, H. Q. Smith and A. P. Sanborn, Corporals J. H. Doyle and Thomas J. Monroe, Private J. B. Levis. The music was by Gilmore's quadrille band. A selection of eighteen quadrilles and eight fancy dances, with the usual interim for supper, served to agreeably pass the time until 3 A. M. Among the company present were Colonel Ferris, Major Tucker, Quartermaster Laughton, Captain Hallgren, Captain Niebuhr, Captain Bird, and a large delegation of subaltern officers of the Seventh. Brigadier-General Burrell, of the First brigade, was also present, accompanied by Major Wilder and Captain Davis, of his staff. We also noticed Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell and Assistant Surgeon Flattay, of the Ninth Infantry, Major Channel, of Governor Bullock's staff. We trust the pecuniary result of the ball will be as pleasing to the members of Companies H and I as the entertainment of the evening was to those who were present. The field and staff are making arrangements to give a reception hop early in next March.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.—Colonel P. H. Guiney has concluded his inspection of the companies in the regiment. A full report of the condition in which he found them is to be published and distributed throughout the command. Those deserving praise will receive it, while those deserving censure will also be mentioned. We will lay this report before our readers when it is ready. Appearances indicate a very exciting and close contest for the champion guidon, now held by Company I, which will come off during the coming summer. At the present time Companies A, G, and I have about equal chances of winning the prize. This Irish American regiment has a field and staff second to none in the State. It is essentially a working body of officers. Bostonians must not be surprised if the Ninth Infantry on their field days the coming summer make an appearance such as will entitle the regiment to the name of the best regiment in the State. It is within the power of the Ninth to do this. The only drawback possible, will be a lack of discipline. We believe the officers of the regiment are aware of this difficulty, and that in performing their duty they will compel the rank and file to do theirs also.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.—An election of field officers took place at the Armory of Company A, in Worcester, on the 30th Janu-

ary. Brigadier-General I. S. Burrell presided, Captain Charles A. Davis, Aid-de-camp on his staff, acting as Recorder, and twenty officers being present. All the officers were elected on the first ballot. Major Robert H. Chamberlain was elected Colonel (unanimously); Second Lieutenant James May of Company D, Fitchburg, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, receiving eleven votes; Captain Willard Clark of Company F, Milford, was elected Major, receiving ten votes. The propriety of promoting a second lieutenant to the position of lieutenant-colonel, and the junior captain to the position of major, thus jumping their immediate superiors in the regiment, is very questionable. In the present instance neither of the two officers mentioned possess any better qualifications for their new positions than those who were their superiors in rank. Local prejudices seem to have been the motive for the action of the majority at this election. The dissatisfaction of the large minority at the result is not to be wondered at. The Adjutant of the Tenth reports all the companies in good condition. The quarters of Companies A and C, of Worcester, are very neat.

MILITARY RETURNS.—One of the subjects prominently before the Military Board, now in session, is the establishment of a system of returns, such as will be both feasible and a benefit to the State. The system now in operation is very faulty, and can, without exaggeration, be called a farce. We know that the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments are not in receipt of a single reliable return of the property that has been issued by those departments.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, February 11, 1867.
The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending February 9, 1867:

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Gallagher, to be Captain, January 21st, re-elected.
Owen Moran to be First Lieutenant, January 21st, re-elected.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Hamilton, to be Major, February 5th, vice Van Hassen, resigned.
Minthorne Udell, to be Second Lieutenant, January 30th, vice Dillon, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Hamann, to be Captain, January 23d, vice F. Meyer, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Christian H. Meday, to be Captain, November 28th, 1864, vice Bunsell, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Richard E. Jarman, to be Second Lieutenant, January 18th, vice McCord, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Augustus T. Dobson, to be Chaplain, February 2d, vice Riley, resigned.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John S. Bussing, to be First Lieutenant, January 31st, vice Wingate, promoted.
James T. Franklin, to be Second Lieutenant, January 31st, vice Bussing, promoted.
George Clannard, to be Captain, February 4th, vice Francis, dropped by Examining Board.
Charles D. Walker, to be First Lieutenant, February 4th, vice Clannard, promoted.
C. A. Bassell, to be Second Lieutenant, February 4th, vice Walker, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles H. Hunter, to be Adjutant, February 6th.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Orrin T. Ellis, to be Captain, February 21, vice Houtz, promoted.
George E. Monroe, to be First Lieutenant, vice Ellis, promoted.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Chester Van Vradenburg, to be Captain, December 4, 1866, vice Carley, resigned.
James Burgess, to be Second Lieutenant, December 4, 1866, vice Schermerhorn, removed from district.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lyman P. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, January 24th, vice W. Swan, resigned.
James H. Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, January 24th, vice L. P. Smith, promoted.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BRIGADE.

Ossian G. Howard, to be Judge-Advocate, January 24th.
James L. Stone, to be Paymaster, January 24th.
John C. Heath, to be Quartermaster, January 24th.
Charles P. Barto, to be Aide-de-Camp, January 24th.

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY, FIRST REGIMENT.

Henry Brinker, to be Colonel, February 4th, vice Minton, resigned.

FIRST BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Andrew G. Agnew, to be Quartermaster, January 14th, vice Simonson, relieved.

John T. Denny, Paymaster, January 14th, vice Ena, relieved.

COLUMBIA COUNTY REGIMENT.

H. Milton Ford, to be Captain January 31st, vice Van Valkenburgh resigned.
Irvin A. Fish, to be First Lieutenant, January 31st, vice Ford, promoted.
Charles A. Beldin, to be Second Lieutenant, January 31st, vice Fish, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending February 2, 1867:

Eighteenth regiment of Infantry, Thomas Butler, Chaplain, term of service expired.
Thirteenth regiment of Infantry, Benjamin A. Cary, First Lieutenant, inability.

Thirteenth regiment of Infantry, Jacob Henry Law, Captain, absence from district.

Forty-second regiment of Infantry, Henry D. Burdick, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

Fifty-first regiment of Infantry, John Schnauber, Lieutenant-Colonel, term of service expired.

Eighty-second regiment of Infantry, T. W. Ingalls, Captain, removal from district.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1867.
General Orders No. 4.

Hereafter no resignations of officers will be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief unless accompanied by certificates of non-indebtedness from the Commissary-General of Ordnance, and Quartermaster-General, that the officer so resigning is not indebted to the State for any property heretofore issued to him.

And when property has been received by the brigade or regimental commander and subsequently by them issued to company or battalion officers, a final statement should be rendered by the said officers of companies and battalions, and a certificate of non-indebtedness procured from the officers from whom they received any property, forwarding same to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, and Quartermaster-General, for their approval, prior to the transmittal of their resignations for the action of the Commander-in-Chief. And no resignations will be accepted unless upon good and sufficient cause being furnished for making the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

KORBS—HESSENBERG.—February 4th, by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, PHILIP F. KORBS to MARIE, eldest daughter of Gustave Hesseberg, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

WOODRUFF.—On Thursday, February 7th, HANNAH LEMON, relict of Lieutenant Abner Woodruff, U. S. N., and sister of Commodore Jacob Lewis, U. S. N., aged 59 years, 6 months and 16 days.

SICKLES.—On Tuesday, February 5th, TERESA B., wife of Major-General D. E. Sickles.

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J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

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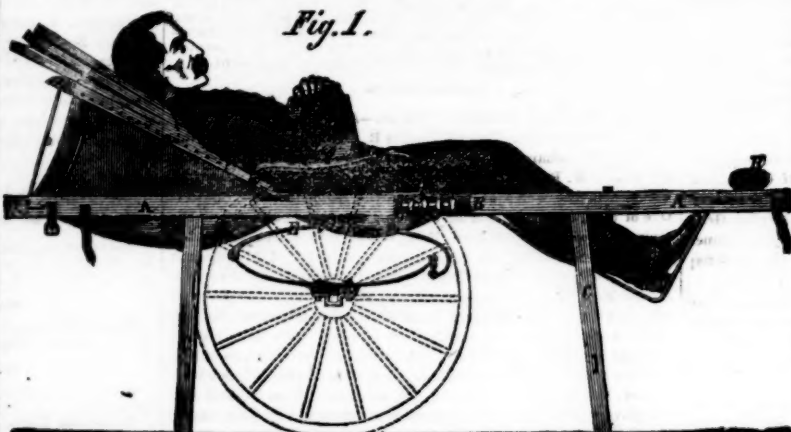
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As will be seen by examining Fig. 2, it can be put into a compact form for transportation when not in use.



Two longitudinal bars, with transverse connections, form the frame of the litter. These lengthwise bars have handles at each end to give facility for using the device as an ordinary stretcher. An axle can be added with wheels supporting springs, when the distance from the place of injury to the hospital is too great to be performed in the usual manner. The litter then becomes an ambulance.

The longitudinal bars, A, are hinged at B, at which point is a sliding bolt, which rigidly secures the two pieces in one. The legs, C, are also hinged to the bars, A, and secured in a vertical position by the semi-circular braces, D. At E is a sack to support the person, which is attached at one end to a sliding bar, by which it can be fixed in a level or concave form, as the patient may require. The arm-rests, F, are flexible and adjustable, and can be made to meet over the person at any convenient angle, for resting a wounded arm or arms. The head is supported on a flexible sack, which also can be adjusted and secured as required, the space, G, under the head forming a receptacle for articles necessary for the patient. At the foot is a cloth, H, rolled, which can be used to cover the person. The top of G is an expansion top similar to that of a chaise or buggy.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 20, 1866.

GENERAL: The "Wheeled Litter" submitted by you fulfills, in a marked degree, the requirements of the service for such a conveyance.

For use in the field, its compactness, portability and convenience of arrangement, make it peculiarly valuable, without in any way detracting from its more general utility at military posts, schools of practice, large hospitals, etc.

Wherever, from the nature of occupation, there is unusual liability to accident, the "Tompkins' Litter" should be adopted as the readiest and most humane mode of transferring injured persons to their homes or to hospitals; and in all large towns and cities they should be supplied to the police stations for this purpose.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.
Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1866.

I concur entirely in the opinion of the Surgeon-General as regards the merits, uses, and advantages of the "Tompkins' Litter."

C. H. CRANE, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, August 22, 1866.

The invention of General C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., as described in the foregoing letter from the U. S. Surgeon-General, will, in the humble opinion of the undersigned, be found of inestimable value in relieving the sick and wounded; aiding in their recovery in many instances where, without the use of the "Litter," they might die; and I accordingly take pleasure in commending it to general attention.

JAMES S. WILSON, Commissioner.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, November 5, 1866.

GENERAL: I believe that this litter will prove of great utility in removing patients from one ward to another at large permanent hospitals, in conveying them from wharves or railway stations to hospitals, and, in civil life, in providing an easy mode of transport for the sufferers from street accidents.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE A. OTIS,
Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major U. S. A., Curator Army Medical Museum.
Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A.

PRICE (\$55) FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

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ATLANTA.....Capt. Pinkham, from N. Y. Apr. 2.
BELLONA.....Capt. Dixon, from N. Y. Apr. 16.
The British iron steamship CELLA, Captain Dixon, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Breit, on Saturday, March 2. Until further notice all the steamers of this line will sail at Breit to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk. For passage apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway. For freight apply at 54 South st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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HANSA.....Aug. 25 Aug. 29 Sept. 22
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton.
First Cabin, \$105; Second Cabin, \$62 50; St'rage, \$37 50
From Bremen to New York.
First Cabin, \$112 50; Second Cabin, \$80; Steerage, 45
Price of passage payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
The above vessels have been constructed in the most approved manner, they are of 2,500 tons, and 700 horse power each, and are commanded by men of character and experience, who will make every exertion to promote the comfort and convenience of passengers. They touch at Southampton on the outward trip, for the purpose of landing passengers for England and France. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed. An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Post Office.
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Cash Capital.....\$200,000
Surplus.....44,280
Total Assets.....\$244,280
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(Signed) Very respectfully,
WM. FAXON, Assistant Secretary."

"NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., 7th November, 1866.
"MESSRS. BENT & BUSH:—Gents:—Your cap is just received and is all that can be desired. It is very much liked by all the officers.
(Signed) Very respectfully yours,
DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral."

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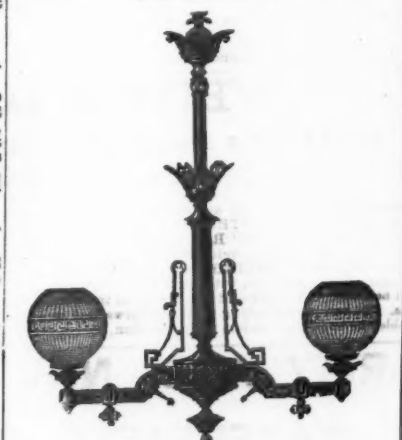
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The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the state suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOOK WINE—Of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.
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WINE BITTERS—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhoea.
This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.
Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers wearing children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly natures and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travellers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.
It was used very extensively in 1861, with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received, testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased and she is now well.

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	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOOK.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
WINE BITTERS.....	1 25	12 00
CLARET.....	1 00	9 00
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MUSCATEL.....	1 25	12 00
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Cavalry Carbine, Barrel 20 in. Calibre 50-100.
Sporting Rifle, Barrel 25, 28 or 30 in. Calibre, 44-100, very superior finish.
The Spencer Arms have been adopted by the United States Government for the Army, Navy, and Treasury Marine; by the State of Massachusetts, and by various Foreign Governments; and have received the highest commendations from officers and men of all grades, and in every service. The United States Army alone have received over 110,000 of them.
The Sporting Rifle stands equally well with Sportsmen. These Rifles can be obtained of most of the principal dealers.
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—\$2.50 per dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
middle Cooper Institute block. No connection
with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE
—\$2 per dozen, at HADLEY'S, middle Cooper
Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES
—\$1.50 per dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with
corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS
—130 pieces, \$30, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with
corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS—44
pieces—\$7, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
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FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND
SAUCERS—24 pieces—\$3, at WASHINGTON
HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No con-
nection with corner store.

HEADQUARTERS 37TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
ARMORY, Broadway and 35th street,
NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1867.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Regiment will be
paid at the Armory on the evening of Thursday,
March 7th, at 8 o'clock.

GEO. G. NOLTON,
Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 112 & 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Assets, January 1, 1866.....\$4,881,919 70
Amount of premiums re-
ceived during 1866.....\$2,736,062 43
Amount of interest received
and accrued, including pre-
miums on gold, etc..... 352,742 04
8,088,804 47
\$7,970,734 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death.....\$490,197 33
Paid on account of deposit for
minors..... 71 44
Paid for redemption of Divi-
dends, Annuities, and sur-
rendered and canceled Poli-
cies..... 327,838 43
Paid Salaries, Printing and Of-
fice Expenses..... 91,378 93
Paid Commissions and Agency
Expenses..... 280,796 85
Paid for Advertising and Med-
ical Examinations..... 38,616 63
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue
Stamps, and Law Expenses.. 24,007 81
1,242,907 52
\$6,727,816 65

ASSETS.

Cash in hand, in Bank, and
deposited in Union Trust
Company..... \$ 532,154 78
Invested in United States
Stocks, cost..... 2,309,591 24
(Market value, \$2,323,753 25.)
Invested in New York City
Bank Stocks, cost..... 32,561 50
(Market value, \$57,518.)
Invested in New York State
Stocks, cost..... 791,436 54
(Market value, \$825,890.)
Invested in other Stock, cost
(Market value, \$30,000.)
Loans on demand, secured by
U. S. and other stocks..... 844,600 00
(Market value, \$381,526.)
Real estate..... 115,008 87
(Market value, \$225,000.)
Bonds and Mortgages..... 402,450 00
Premium Notes on existing
Policies, bearing Interest, 1,394,821 40
Quarterly and semi-annual
Premiums due subsequent
to Jan. 1, 1867..... 338,438 89
Accrued Interest (not due) to
Jan. 1, 1867..... 54,245 25
Accrued Rents (not due) to
Jan. 1, 1867..... 2,474 32
Premiums on Policies in
hands of Agents and in
course of transmission.... 289,745 35
\$6,727,816 65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as
follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT.
upon all participating premiums on existing Policies,
which were issued twelve months prior to January 1,
1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in
1865.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash on and after

WHITE & LOUGHRAN,

NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

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Constantly on hand an assortment of goods suitable for NAVAL, REVENUE and MILITARY UNI-
FORMS, and WARRANTED FAST COLORS. Also, the NEW REGULATION NAVY CAP of our own
manufacture, NAVY SWORDS and BELTS, GOLD LACE, STARS, BARS, SHOULDER-STRAPS, CAP
DEVICES, &c. Also, a well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and CLOTHES,
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Balance Sheet of the Company, January 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost.....\$6,727,816 65
Market value, \$7,009,092 25)
Reserved for Losses due sub-
sequent to Jan. 1, 1867.... \$54,291 45
Reserved for Reported Losses,
awaiting proofs, etc..... 40,000 00
Reserved for Special Deposit
for minor children..... 214 33
Amount reserved for re-in-
surance on all existing Poli-
cies (valuations at 4 per
cent interest, net pre-
mium)..... 4,979,867 99
Return Premium, declared
prior to 1864, payable on
demand..... 93,394 96
Return Premium, 1865 (now
to be paid)..... 331,643 56
Return Premium, 1866 (pres-
ent value)..... 429,817 86
Return Premium, 1867 (pres-
ent value)..... 597,392 00
Special Reserve (not divided) 191,194 51
\$6,727,816 65

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